ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,088—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894, 5 P.M.
BL PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th June.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4226	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.L. * HYDASPES	4226	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parditt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

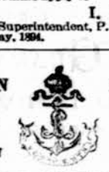
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SUBAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION		2,841	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	14th June.
GISELA	P. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1st, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 30.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.



DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,300 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,190 tons, on the 16th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 4th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

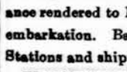
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LA PARISENNE,

THE NEW

HAIR DYE

FOUNDED on a new and original Recipe, which does away with many of the objections existing in old-fashioned Dyes. Its effect is instantaneous and lasting.

Price per Case, with full directions, Rs. 4.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BRANDIES! BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ....per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ...per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ....per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac .... "	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac .... "	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"JOHANNIS,"

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS.

Price per doz. bottles.....Rs. 6-8
" " " half-bottles.....Rs. 4-8

Write for Booklet, "Travels in search of a Pleasant and Wholesome Beverage," by Dr. Syntax, Junior. Free on application.

SOLE AGENTS:—

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as—

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. " 5-0. 7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer MANILLA, Captain G. PARODI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 10th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London.)

ON ACCOUNT of the IMPOSITION of DUTIES and the FALL in EXCHANGE, from THIS DATE, and until further notice, an ADDITION of 17½ per cent. will be made to all Prices quoted in the Society's Indian Price Lists of the 15th January, 1894, except in the Book, Gun, and Wine Departments. 15 per cent. will be added to Books, Arms and Ammunition; and 10 per cent. will be added to Wines.

This Cancels all previous notices on the subject.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 11th June, 1894.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.

ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRM OF TULSIDAS LUDHA AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the COMPOSITION DEED, dated 16th March, 1894, Composition of 3 annas in the Rupee will be paid on and after the 12th instant, at the firm of Messrs. SHAMJI LUDHA and Co., Hornby Road, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MANJEE SHAMJEE,
CURSANDAS VULUBHDAS,
CHUTERBHOJ MORARJI,
Trustees.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
(Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4¾ per cent. ,, ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India............................Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } .. ⅛th ..
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } .. ⅛th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT., equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share, declared at the Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1894, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 30th May, 1894.

MADRAS RACES.

19TH, 22ND, 24TH, 26TH JANUARY, 1895.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on the 15th instant. For programme see W. I. T. C. Calendar of May 15th, No. XXV.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,153½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ [illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	320 / 235
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,245
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	262½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 16	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	6[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	87
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	457½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Roundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100 / 25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ / 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	437½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 / ...	200 / 21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	400
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,175
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	530
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	4.0
Corel Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	285
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	695
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 / 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	570
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	805
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	580	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-6	
China Leaf	"	29-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-0	"
Do. do. new	"	28-12	"
Australia do.	"	29-3	
Bombay do.	"	29-0	
English Sovereigns	"	18-4	
Do. Drazons	"	18-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	94-0	
Do. 17½ do.	"	94-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	1305	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185	
Franc pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of J. N. Petit Ward, Leper Asylum, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

Islam Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Nerbudda (s), from Rangoon ; Cascapedia (s), Cardiff ; and St. Manorck (s), Suez. Yesterday :—Marq. Bacquehem (s), from Trieste ; Manilla (s), Genoa ; Clyde (s), London ; and Kola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th :—Asia (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Etolia (s), Hull ; La Seyne (s), Aden, &c. ; Chyebassa (s), Calcutta, &c. ; and Clan Sinclair (s), Amsterdam. Yesterday :—Dwarka (s), for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers St. Marnock and Nerbada entered ; and the steamers Azamor, Taif, Brahmani, La Seyne, Asia, and Clan Sinclair left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Dublin left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 9th June, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices, in the Town of Bombay, by Schedule 45, viz., 1s. 1d. per rupee.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—The annual general meeting of the Islam Gymkhana will be held at the pavilion, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, to transact the following business :—Adoption of the report and accounts of last year ; election of president and vice-presidents ; election of managing committee with two honorary secretaries ; election of an honorary treasurer ; and election of an auditor.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY TEACHERS DIPLOMA.—Mr. F. De Souza, of Bombay, was examined for the Teachers Diploma by Mr. Reed when he was in India, and has just been passed with honours by the board of examiners in London. Mr. De Souza is the second Indian teacher who has received the diploma. Mr. De Souza is the principal of the St. Xavier's College Shorthand School, Bombay.—*Phonetic Journal.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Plantation Songs	Ackermann
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Gavotte	Charming	Bogetti
Selection	Reminiscences of Scotland	Godfrey
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CARELESS MOTHER.—Nuthoo Doorga, a Hindu boy, aged two years, residing with his parents, at the Northbrook Garden, was, on Friday last, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from opium-poisoning. It appears that the boy while playing in his mother's room, on Friday evening, found a piece of opium on the shelf and being accustomed by his mother to take it, swallowed the piece immediately. In a short time the boy became drowsy, and the mother took him to the hospital, where the child is progressing favourably.

THE NUISANCE AT THE MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—On Saturday morning, Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, went round the compound of the court-house and inspected the place, from whence the smell emanated on the previous day. On inspection it appeared that the nuisance originated from rotten pods of English tamarind trees, which are lying in heaps, in the compound on the west side, at a little distance from the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's court, and which on being examined by Mr. Hamilton were found to emit offensive smells.

A TODDY-DRAWER IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Khirtur Govind, a toddy-drawer, residing at Tarwady, was charged at the instance of Mr. F. G. Newell, Abkari Inspector, with selling toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari, on Friday afternoon. The accused was arrested by the Inspector in the act of selling toddy in an cart, at Matharpacady, at 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, and on searching his place one gallon of toddy was discovered. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

FOUND DEAD.—On Friday morning, Dhondoo Bapoo, a labourer, employed in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, while cleaning the Baboola Tank, saw the dead body of a Mahomedan floating on the surface of the water on the west side of the tank. The body was quite naked, and it was in an advanced state of decomposition, and when taken out of the tank by the police, there were no marks of violence visible on it. The intelligence was circulated throughout the town by means of *buttakees*, but no one came forward to identify it. Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest on the body at the above place, on Saturday, and an open verdict was recorded.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Rama Dhondoo, a Hindu boy, aged two years, the son of a labourer, residing at Chinchpoogly, was, on Friday afternoon, playing in front of his house with some other children, when he accidentally fell into a well close by the house. Immediately afterwards the father, missing his son, made a search, and found him in the well, just as he was sinking in the water. He at once dived in and having brought the boy out, took him to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way. His body was then conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest on the following morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of May, 1894. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Special	Line	Down	1	L471714
Red	"	Up	1	D998810
Rs. 10 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Blue	"	Up	2	C083581
Yellow	"	Down	1½	C697501
"	"	Up	1½	C621569
Special	"	Down	1½	D190100
Brown	"	"	1½	C444314
Special	"	"	1	L551863
Green	"	Up	1	H192302
Yellow	"	Down	1	G729621
"	"	"	1	G712257
Brown	"	Up	1	E951312
Red	"	Down	1	I 689858
"	"	"	1	D675685
Special	"	"	½	D661101
Red	"	Up	½	C216101
Brown	" M	}	½	C075601
School C. Bunder	"	}		

WAS IT THE MONKEY ?—Narotamdas Bhoocandas, residing at Phool Gully, Bhooleshwar, has reported to the police, that having returned home, at about noon, on Friday last, he took off his coat, in the pocket of which was a purse, containing one rupee and four annas, and having hung it on a nail in his room, went into another room to have his midday meal, but on his return to the room he missed his purse from the pocket of his coat. On making inquiries he discovered that a monkey had visited the room during his absence, and had removed the purse from the pocket of the coat. Many persons residing in the neighbouring houses, informed Narotamdas that they saw a monkey with a purse, which it quietly opened, and having extracted some money, threw the purse down on the road, and made off with the contents. The complainant believed this story to be true as he discovered the purse lying on the road minus its contents. The Commissioner of Police, on reading the above report, made by the Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Grennan, remarked that it might probably be a " monkey without a tail."

SORROW AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rysee Lilladhur, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing with his mother, at Argyle Road. The deceased was a servant in the employ of a grain-dealer and earned Rs. 14 a month. About five months ago, deceased's younger brother died, and a few days later he lost his wife. These sad, occurrences told much upon the mind of the deceased, who became gloomy and dejected. He was also indebted to his cousin to the extent of Rs. 500, but he was not pressed for payment. At half-past ten o'clock, on Saturday morning, Rysee went to an opium vendor's shop at Mandvi, and having purchased three-quarter tola of opium, swallowed it. At 1 p.m., he went to sleep, and as he did not awake his mother Khetbai went to arouse him at 5 p.m., when she found the deceased unconscious and breathing very heavily. She sent for her nephew, who arrived and removed the deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock the same night. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at Jail Road, regarding the death of Abba Vithoba, a labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Coombharwada. It appears that at about half-past 12 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the deceased and a gang of coolies were engaged in removing bags of linseed from a godown, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on the south side of the Jail Road. In front of the tier of bags containing linseed there was another tier of bags, containing cocoanuts, and the coolies, while removing bags from the former had to pass along the latter. A number of bags of linseed were being brought out of the godowns in the afternoon, when the tier of cocoanut bags gave way, and about thirty bags fell down burying under them four of the coolies, who were at the time passing by the tier. The bags were immediately removed, and when the coolies were extricated, it was discovered that one of them had been killed, while the others had received injuries more or less severe. The injured coolies were removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where their injuries having been attended to they were sent home. The jury after hearing the above facts returned a verdict of accidental death.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Shaik Ismail Gool Mahomed, lately a postal peon, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 25 belonging to one Mahomed Hoosein, residing at Khandia Street. It appears that in the month of May, 1893, one Abdul Karim Paniwalla remitted from Calcutta Rs. 25, by money order, to his son Mahomed Hoosein in Bombay. The sum of money was entrusted to the accused for payment to the complainant, but it was alleged that the peon never did so and misappropriated the amount. In the month of March last Abdul Karim came to Bombay, and learnt that the money remitted by him was not paid to his son. Information was given to the police and a warrant was issued from the Presidency Magistrate's Court, but the accused who had absconded could not be found. The warrant was then sent to Mr. Shaik Abdul Kadar, the head inspector, Postal Department, who directed his peon Syed Ahmed, to execute it. On Friday last, Syed Ahmed proceeded to Bassein, and there arrested the accused, and brought him down to Bombay. The case was remanded.

PUNISHMENT TO NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Luximon Sonoo and Cassia Gopal, two notorious burglars, were placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking by night and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,296, the property of Mowji Khoridas, a grocer, having his shop, at Girgaum Road. On the evening of the 13th ultimo, the complainant locked the door of his shop, and went to his daughter's wedding at Baboolnath Temple. About a couple of hours afterwards, he returned to the shop, when he found the front door fastened from inside and the back door open. He entered the place and on examining his property discovered that a small box, which was enclosed in a larger one was forced open, and its contents carried away, except two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 150, which were found lying on the floor near the box. The complainant reported the theft to the police, but accused could not be traced until the 29th ultimo, when they were arrested, on suspicion, at Girgaum Road. After their arrest, accused made certain statements, and took the police to a Marwarree, named Indar Parag, at Mutton Road. The Marwarree, on being questioned by the police, produced a piece of gold, stating that he had melted down the ornaments pledged with him by the accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first, against whom there was a register of twelve previous convictions, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GOA NEWS.—The new judicial reform has been put into force from 1st of June, but until the appointment of Municipal Judges in the new districts created by law, the judicial proceedings will be carried on as before. —Captain Manoel de Oliveira Gomes da Costa, A-D-C.-in-waiting to his Excellency the Governor-General, has been appointed administrator of Ilhas. The vacancy has been left open for several months.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the nineteen weeks of the first current half year amounted to Rs. 2,49,450, compared with Rs. 2,62,029 for the corresponding period last year.—Mr. Francisco Texeira de Misquita, late District Judge of Damaun, took charge of his new appointment as District Judge of Qerpen, on the 25th of May.—The steam-launch service during the month of March yielded Rs. 1,032 as compared with Rs. 1,684 for the same period last year.—The Very Rev. Querobino Martins, Treasurer of the Patriarchal Chapter of Goa, has been promoted to the higher dignity of Precento rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Miguel Faustino de Souza.—After all, the petition of the residents at Pangim to use thatched covering for doors and windows during the rainy season has been favourably entertained.—The Lisbon papers have given currency to rumours that Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General, is going to be substituted by Senhor Pimental Pinto, the actual Minister of War.—It is not definitely known whether the Governor-General is going away, but should his Excellency be substituted so soon it must be put down to a decree of the Fates that the Governors-General should not occupy their post for more than a year, as has been the case with the four or five last incumbents of the high office.—On Sunday, the 3rd June, Messrs. Christovao Ayres and Christovao Pinto were proclaimed as deputies for the Circles of Ilhas and Salsette, respectively.—The proclamation of the deputy for Bardez will be made at a later date as the voting papers from Damaun and Diu had not arrived.—The Governor-General-in-Council has proposed an increase of the pay of the teachers of the primary school to the Lisbon Minister for sanction. The proposed increase will bring up the pay to Rs. 25 per month.—It is proposed to honour the memory of the late Teixeira da Silva, the former Governor-General, by public subscription.—The Governor-General has returned from Quepem.—There was no water in Pangim lately. What was found in some wells was dirty and undrinkable. Fortunately rain has come to the rescue of the thirsty residents. The projects of bringing water are remembered when thirst is felt and forgotten when rain comes.

THE BOGUS OPIUM CLUBS.

MR. RUSTOM PESTONJI JEHANGIR, Assistant Collector of Customs, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, to prosecute Dada Abdulla and ten others, who stood charged with illegal possession of opium and aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Rustom, in laying the facts of the case before the Court, said that the first accused rented a room in a house, at Peeroo Havildar Lane, Jail Road, and styled it an opium smoking club. In consequence of the information received Mr. Fazullah, Chief Opium Inspector, accompanied by several detectives belonging to his department visited the bogus club, where they found all the accused—with two exceptions—smoking opium. There were all arrested, and on the room being searched a number of smoking pipes and utensils for preparing chandul as well as four tolas of the drug were found. The first accused was charged with having in his possession more than two tolas of opium, and the rest who were found in the room were charged with aiding and abetting by partaking of the chandul.

Evidence having been gone into the first accused stated that he was the manager of the club, where each member brought two tolas of opium for himself and gave it to him to prepare chandul and paid him for the trouble. Nothing in the world—even if he were hanged—could deter an opium smoker from taking the drug. The other accused could not prepare chandul, and he had to prepare it for them.

The seventh and the ninth accused said they were fakirs, and had gone there to beg alms.

The rest of the prisoners admitted having smoked opium for which they had paid four pice to the first accused.

Mr. Rustom pointed out that Government were very anxious to suppress such clubs, and it would only be done whenever evidence was available by bringing home the charge against the so-called manager as well as the members. As the accused in this case had admitted having paid for the opium they smoked they were liable to be punished under the Act. The frequenters of the club, Mr. Rustom added, had often been warned by the opium detectives not to visit such places, as their very act of purchasing the drug from an unlicensed place constituted an offence.

The Magistrate convicted and fined the first accused Rs. 30. The seventh and ninth accused were discharged, while the rest were fined Rs. 4 each.

The opium, pipes, and other articles found in the club were ordered to be confiscated.

Mr. Rustom asked his Worship to express an opinion whether there was any use of bringing before the court persons styling themselves members of such a club if there was no direct evidence to prove that they had actually aided and abetted the principal offender.

The Magistrate replied that the Act empowered the opium officers to arrest people found in company of the offender, but it did not follow that they were liable to be punished, and hence he did not think it was necessary to bring up such persons before the court.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and he Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication :—

Bombay, 31st May, 1894.

To the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, Simla.

Sir,—In July 1891 I had the honour to address myself to his Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, on the subject of modifying the Indian Companies Act in so far as it relates to the appointment of auditors by joint stock companies. A copy, marked A, of my letter, together with the reply of the local Government are hereto annexed.

2. As there are so many joint stock companies in Bombay and all over India, the appointment of auditors is a most important matter. Of recent years these companies, more particularly the cotton spinning and weaving mills, have shown such lamentable results that in most cases the fault may be traced to auditors. If Government were to appoint one or more auditors to associate with those nominated by such companies, the benefit accruing to the shareholders would be immense.

3. There should be stringent measures to compel a company, the value of whose shares have been reduced by fifty per cent. by working it at a loss, either through negligence or otherwise, to wind up and dispose of the property by public auction. Such a measure would protect the shareholders, whose interests were entrusted into the hands of designing promoters. At the present moment there are cotton mills which are quoted at more than fifty per cent. discount. A list of such associations is hereto annexed marked B.

4. There should be a section making it obligatory on the directors of a company to publish their yearly accounts in the local papers and the *Government Gazette* at least a week before the annual general meeting is called, so as to give its shareholders some time to consider the contents of such annual reports.

5. Whenever there is a necessity to purchase machinery or other plant for a mill, the powers of the directors should be limited to the extent of Rs. 25,000 ; and any sum over that figure should be defrayed with the consent of the general body of shareholders in a general meeting assembled for the purpose.

6. I write this letter simply with the view of suggesting that such modifications may be made in the law as will effect improvements in the working of mills and other joint stock companies in the direction indicated above.

7. There are nearly seventy cotton mills in Bombay and 73 in the mofussil ; total all over India 143 employing a captial of ten crores of rupees. The magnitude of these investments may be imagined from this fact alone, and the number of persons interested in them is enormous. When these companies were floated, the articles of association were published in the English language alone. As is well-known, the majority of shareholders are natives ignorant of that language, the consequence being that they did not fully comprehend the true import of what they were putting their names to. It should, therefore, be made incumbent on such promoters to supplement each prospectus with translations in the vernacular of the district in which the general body of the shareholders reside.—I have, &c.

BYRAMJI DADABHOY BANAJI.

(A).

Bombay, 20th July, 1891.

To the Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg most respectfully to request the favour of your laying the following suggestion before his Excellency the Governor in Council for such consideration on the subject as it may deserve.

1st.—You are aware that in Bombay trade is carried on on an extensive scale, and many joint stock companies have been formed for the development of industrial enterprise in the city and its dependencies. Such companies are dependent for the accuracy of their accounts on the good faith and honesty of their auditors.

2nd.—The appointment of auditors is generally made upon the recommendation of the agents and directors of the companies, but their qualifications are seldom taken into account.

3rd.—The late exposures made in the Bombay Municipality, the Oriental Life Assurance Company, and several other joint stock companies, which have come to light through the law courts are examples which amply testify to the worthlessness of auditors as appointed by private companies.

4th.—I beg, therefore, most respectfully to suggest that the section in the Joint Stock Companies Act relating to the appointment of auditors may be modified to the effect that one of such auditors may be appointed by Government on such remuneration as may be adequate for their labour and responsibility. A few auditors thus appointed will be sufficient for the number of companies existing in Bombay, their remuneration being found by contributions from such companies.

5th.—The auditors whose appointment I take the liberty of suggesting may be drafted from the trained staff of the Accountant General's Office of very independent men. The confidence of the public will thus be reposed in these officers, and a great benefit will accrue to the general body of the shareholders of the different companies who are at present labouring under the great unsatisfactory condition of their accounts as laid before them at general meetings.

6th.—Such auditors, in addition to their regular duties, should be invested with the power of inspecting the machinery and the buildings and valuing the same, balance of stores and their market price (which is a most essential point in an audit), inclusive of cotton, coals ; and to see whether the production and balance in hand agree with the original quantities purchased.

7th.—In conclusion I may add that an auditor nominated by Government should be assisted with the one appointed by a company, so that the former derive every facility in the examination and thorough audit of the company's affairs.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) BYRAMJI DADABHOY BANAJI.

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, 22nd Oct., 1891.

To Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Banaji.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated 24th July, 1891, I am directed to inform you that Government are unable to adopt the suggestion made by you therein.—I have, &c.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

Out of these 71 mills, 44 mills are working at a loss ; some of the companies have such an enormous debt that it will hardly realize the debts, and the poor shareholders will have not one pice of their shares.

From the list published it will be noticed that several of the mills are quoted at great discount.

Britannia, 85 per cent. ; Bombay National, 90 per cent. ; Coorla, 63 per cent. ; Dhun Mill, 65 per cent. ; Framjee Petit, 72 per cent. ; Indo-China, 62 per cent ; Imperial Cotton, 64 per cent. ; Jubilee, 80 per cent ; Mahaluxmee, 71 per cent. ; National Spinning, 90 per cent. ; New Great, 60 per cent. ; Peroo Mahomed, 70 per cent. ; Star of India, 92 per cent. ; Union, 67 per cent.; Victoria, 85 per cent. ; Khandesh 69 per cent, ; Southern India, 69 per cent., &c.

It is evident that these mills are working at a heavy loss ; not only that, but have enormous debt, and that the major portion of their capital has been wasted, Certainly there ought to be a rule or law that such losing concerns should be wound up and thus save the poor shareholders from utter ruin. It is a well-known fact that many of these mills start with a capital debt borrowed from the public without the consent of the original shareholders, who are thus duped into the belief that their concerns are flourishing, and which mistake they find out when it is too late to mend. In point of fact the whole of the Companies Act requires thorough overhauling. By inviting public discussion and criticism on the subject, I believe much public benefit would accrue.

If immediate attention is not paid to this matter, not only will we have a worse time than what we experienced during the Share Mania of 1865, but the industry and the trade of India, if not timely saved, will come to ruin all over India. To remedy the above evil, immediate steps must be taken, because this is only an instance of Bombay.

In the Presidency of Calcutta, Madras, and other cities the joint stock companies will be found to be working at a greater loss than Bombay.

In conclusion I may be permitted to add that, in conformity with the rules prevalent in England, if auditors were appointed and licensed after their having passed the necessary examination in accounts and book-keeping, it will prove a very great beneficial rule to the mercantile communtty ; if licensed auditors were thus appointed by Government in India as is done in England, it will be a great boon to the commercial world.—I have, &c.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY BANAJI.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber

THE WEATHER.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	1 67	1 41	1 73	1 11
Saturday, June 9th	1 36	0 58	0 65	0 29
Sunday, June 10th	4 15	0 86	0 77	1 14
Total	7 18	2 85	3 15	2 54
Total fall to June 10th, 1893	6 93	6 32	5 95	9 56
Total fall to June 10th, 1892	5 65	4 59	5 29	5 87

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·552	Calm	2	113·0	89·0	28	...	...	−0·30
Agra	29·547	S W	6	115·0	89·2	33	...	0·03	−0·20
Cawnpore	29·645	S	7	109·9	83·0	62	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·598	W S W	9	112·6	85·2	56	...	..	−0·49
Jhansi	29·613	S W	6	112·2	91·2	39	...	..	−0·42
Jacobabad	29·551	S	5	108·8	85·0	40	...	...	..
Karachi	29·631	W S W	9	91·0	80·2	86	...	..	..
Jeypore	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·621	W	8	103·4	87·5	46	...	...	−0·10
Deesa	29·661	S W	10	107·4	84·0	50	...	...	−0·08
Ahmedabad	29·695	Calm	3	102·3	85·1	66	...	0·03	..
Bhuj	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·677	S	10	101·4	79·4	67	...	..	−0·48
Veraval	29·674	S S E	10	84·5	81·2	87	...	...	..
Neemuch	29·659	W	6	100·8	78·7	77	...	0·13	−0·21
Indore	29·714	S S W	5	98·5	71·1	84	0·14	1·12	−0·03
Saugor	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·632	S	5	105·0	81·6	63	0·28	0·34	−0·39
Hoshangabad	29·664	S S W	2	104·0	76·7	73	0·38	0·46	−0·30
Khandwa	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Raipur	29·727	S S W	9	105·0	75·1	88	0·06	0·27	−0·76
Nagpur	29·714	S W	7	101·9	79·5	63	0·14	0·54	−1·19
Amraoti	29·706	W	8	102·8	80·8	67	...	0·80	−0·43
Akola	29·718	W	7	102·7	78·3	65	...	0·33	−0·76
Surat	29·704	S W	M	98·2	77·1	87	0·26	0·50	−0·45
Malegaon	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	29·742	S	16	88·3	78·3	88	0·76	1·59	−2·17
Poona	29·770	S W	9	90·1	72·4	86	0·08	0·19	−1·24
Aurangabad	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·797	S W	15	93·2	72·0	68	...	0·77	−1·22
Ratnagiri	29·771	S S W	8	82·4	74·9	89	1·98	9·25	+0·84
Belgaum	29·835	W S W	[illegible]	75·8	67·3	92	0·50	3·37	+1·10
Goa	29·841	S W	12	87·1	74·4	95	1·11	5·21	..
Karwar	29·852	S W	4	82·2	72·1	92	3·20	6·48	−4·82
Mangalore	29·877	E S E	2	83·3	72·4	91	0·55	9·56	−1·06
Calicut	29·899	Calm	6	84·3	73·1	85	0·63	19·60	+9·19
Cochin	29·897	Calm	M	86·3	72·7	86	0·54	11·11	+2·74
Bangalore	29·888	W S W	12	81·3	66·3	79	...	3·21	+1·59
Secunderabad	29·802	W S W	14	97·3	74·7	59	...	0·42	−0·95
Masulipatam	29·772	N W	5	103·2	82·6	63	...	0·19	−1·25
Bellary	29·828	S W	1	90·5	74·9	59	...	0·63	−0·01
Cuddapah	29·830	W N W	...	99·3	79·9	56	...	0·48	−0·69
Madras	29·815	W S W	10	101·0	83·5	50	...	1·24	+0·71
Coimbatore	29·882	S	7	90·9	72·3	80	...	0·11	−0·40
Trichinopoly	29·836	W N W	9	99·1	79·3	55	...	3·11	+2·65
Negapatam	29·821	W	11	102·1	79·8	55	...	0·09	−0·39
Colombo	29·919	S W	10	85·0	77·5	77	0·40	5·68	+2·29
Aden	29·762	N E	7	89·8	83·3	61	...	...	...

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.= 1·16 (2·83) ; G. T. H. 0·58= (1·99) ; St. G. H.= 0·65 (2·38) ; C. P. = 0·76 (1·59).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the Central Provinces and at Karachi, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Secunderabad and moderate to slight elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds from Ratnagiri northward as far as Veraval are cyclonic while south-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to strong at Karach, Bombay, Sholapur, Goa and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi and Secunderabad and 12 at Bombay, Akola and Agra. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 8° above the mean of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jubulpore, Raipur, Masulipatam and Negapatam, and the minimum 4 to 7° in excess at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Agra and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·20"), between one and two inches at Ratnagiri and Goa and light to moderate showers at Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Surat, Raipur, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore and Indore. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its average strength and moderate showers are to be expected. Between Karwar and Bombay it is one and half times steeper than usual and thereby indicates the probability of heavy rain, more particularly between Karwar and Ratnagiri. In Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local showers are probable. The weather on and off the West Cost between Porbandar and Ratnagiri is still slightly unsettled and will become squally. The barometric difference between Colombo and Aden shows that fresh to strong monsoon is blowing in the Arabain Sea.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Pressure has increased over the whole of India. The rise is brisk in Konkan, the Central Provinces, and West Bengal. The monsoon current has advanced north to Bombay, but winds on the West Coast have fallen off, and are light to moderate in force. Karwar and Goa report three inches, Ratnagiri two, and Bombay one. Thunderstorms occurred in the west of the Deccan and the Central Provinces. Saugor and Khandwa each received one inch of rain. Showery weather continues in Burma, and rain has fallen over the larger area in Bengal, but falls have generally been moderate. Winds have fallen very rapidly in force in South Bengal, and this is possibly due to a slight disturbance in the north-west of the Bay. The temperature increased slightly in the north-west of India yesterday, and averaged 6° above the normal in the Punjab and the N.-W. Provinces where it was most excessive.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th June, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·620
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of wind*	ESE, SE, WSW, S, SE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	285
Fall of Rain	0·29
Total fall during month	1·11
" " year	1·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0·71

* From midnight to midnight.

IN connection with the revision of the pay of the British soldier in India, consequent on the fall in exchange, it is calculated that every farthing's decline below 1*s*. 3½*d*. will involve an increase to annual estimates of three lakhs of rupees. As the revision will be made quarterly during the current year, the exact amount to be provided cannot be estimated ; more particularly as the Secretary of State has not yet intimated on what basis each quarterly rate is to be fixed.

THE decision of the Government of India to advance seven lakhs of rupees to the Bengal Cavalry for the purpose of building their lines is a sound one in every way. The subject was threshed out by the committee which met last year at Simla, the unanimous opinion of the members being that this step should be taken in order to save the regiments from recurring expense, and to put an end to the frequent disputes which arose when lines were being taken over. The money is not assigned as a free gift ; it bears 4 per cent, interest and the Government will lose nothing by their action. In fact it is a good investment, for so long as the Indian Army exists the interest will be assured. The Cavalry will now cease to have any anxiety on the score of their lines, which will be built in a substantial way, and the bickerings between regiments on changing stations will become a thing of the past.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain R Jones, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nurbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain M D Blotts, arrived in harbour, on the 9th instant from Rangoon (23rd May) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s St Manarck, 1,951 tons, Captain C J Shrine, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Suez (27th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed on Saturday for Aden, via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr C Ardeshir as cabin and 15 deck passengers.

THE s s Cascapedia, 1,842 tons, Captain J J Kerr, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff, (4th May) with a cargo of 3,081 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 784 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Malcolm, Mr W Bedford, Mr Chunilal, and 65 deck.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain W Miller, sailed on Saturday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Hewett, Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald and three children.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla Captain G Parodi, arrived yesterday from Genoa :—Dr Zelloneger, Mr H Luili and 2 friends, Mr Anorosi Luigi and friend, Mr L Hirch and 2 daughters and 5 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain James Laird, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Baron de Poncins, Mr E Whelan Coen, Mrs D Duncan, Mrs Burdett and infant, Madam Demineux. For Gibraltar—Revd Jose J Baptista and one deck. For Liverpool—Mr O'Connor, Master O'Connor, and two Misses O'Connor.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Nerbudda (s)	Blots	Rangoon, May 23
	Cascapedia (s)	Kerr	Cardiff, May 4
	St Manarck (s)	Shrine	Suez, May 27
10	M Bacquehem (s)	Wallusching.	Trieste, May 21
	Manilla (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, May 18
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, June 8

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, &c
	Etolia (s)	Jones	Hull
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c
	Chyebassa (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Miller	Amsterdam
10	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi

The steamer Nadir, Captain Crebbin, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Calcutta via Coast ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—65 cases whisky, Tingcombe and Co ; 40 cases ale and beer, Turner Morrison and Co.
Hispania s—65 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Arabia s—5 cases whisky, Grieves Wynn and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—101 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Dublin s—4 cases provision, E Russooljee ; 77 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.
Clan Alpine s—100 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Khios s—25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—50 cases ale, Phillips and Co.
City of Khios s—4 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—4 cases liqueur, Noel and Richard ; 20 bales papers and 11 cases books &c, John Dickinson and Co ; 13 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers ; 5 cases champagne, Bombay Yacht Club ; 6 cases medicine, Phillips and Co ; 50 cases port sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Chyebassa s—11 cases medicine Eduljee Brothers.
Etolia s—100 cases candles, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Manilla s—5 cases chocolate, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—30 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—225 cases matches, Lyon and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—110 cases geneva, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4 bales papers, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—2 drums rectified spirit, Bertie Smith and Co.
Rheinfels s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Benares s—1 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1,959 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Alberta s—22 bales hides, B Esmail ; 325 cwts buffaloe horns, Rahimbhoy Fazal ; 90 cwts dry ginger, M Mooljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 6,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—448 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Alberta s—3,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 2,400 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Etolia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—740 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Sinclair s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Pondo s—8,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 16,018 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co ; 21,093 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—600 cwts castorseed, 2,799 cwts groundnuts and 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 480 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,607 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—210 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 7.

Woodward, 2nd Lt, Bo, S N Lanc Regt, on duty, from Khandalla

JUNE 8.

Norman, Lt Col, Bengal, R W Fusirs, on leave, from Jhansi

JUNE 9.

Chase, Captain, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Lotbinicre, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali

JUNE 9.

McLaughlin, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 10.

German mail steamer Salier from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 1/16
Bar Silver	28¼

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	64,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	30,000	"
" " Surats	...	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,552,000	"
" Surats	29,000	"

COMMENTING on the Blaney statue, a contributor to the *Catholic Examiner* writes :—" Dr. Blaney, I notice, is posed to face the People's Palace in serene contemplation of Mr. Steven's masterpiece, but fortunately for his peace of mind those 'improvements' which have lately been made in the graceful structure do not fall under his piercing gaze. I may be in error, but on a close examination it seemed to me that the artist has thrown a stern rebuke into the corner of the left eye, which I can only account for by the presence of the Gaiety Theatre and the Magic Floral Bower just over the way. Nor can it be without significance that our excellent fellow-citizen has turned his back on the Bombay University ; a feeling of self-respect will probably have dictated this attitude. But who on earth was the genius that designed the pedestal for the Blaney statue ? Was there not granite enough in Bombay to give our honoured fellow-citizen sufficient foot-hold and not expose him, in a moment of agitation, to the risk of toppling over ? The pedestal might do for a full-size bust, but it is miserably out of proportion for a more than life-size figure. And who, again, was the Vandal that disfigured the monument by inscribing in letters three inches in height the name, Warden and Co., on the base ? The ways of the advertiser, like those of the heathen Chinee, are peculiar."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING Lots of Silk, Woollen, Cotton and Embroidered Piece-Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Millinery, &c, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Tyeb Valli Halai Memon, lately traded in partnership with Varind Valli, Khamissa Valli, Kasum Valli, and Sulleman Valli, as Commission Agents and General Merchants, in Bombay, and Cana Mangalore in the name of Kassum Valli, and at Cochin in the name of Khamissa Valli, (an Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the remaining lots from lot No. 132.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE: EARTHEN-WARE AND CAST IRON PIPES.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C., and in re Essoofally Esmaljee Nulwalla an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at Jugjivan Keeka Street, near Golalwady, a quantity of Earthenware Pipes and fittings of sizes, cast iron rain-water fittings of sizes; brass cocks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 11, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF VACANT LAND. AT ARTHUR ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Abdool Dawood Bowla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Anundrao Narayen, the following pieces of vacant land:—

All the right, title, interest, and half-share of the said Anundrao Narayen in—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayan and others, and leased to Haji Dada Haji Rahimtula, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and others, and leased to Haji Cassum Haji Noor Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Circle.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and others and leased to Haji Cassum Haji Noor Mahomed, on or towards the west by the Haines Road, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the Municipality, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Anundrao Narayen and others, and leased to Haji Rahimtula.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the land belonging to Anundrao Narayen and others and leased by Khoja Alibhai Valibhai, on or towards the north by land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Anundrao Narayen and others and leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground leased to Memon Haji Dada Haji Rahimtula, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and others, and leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa, on or towards the west by the Haines Road, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and leased to Alibhai Valibhai and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Circle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dhurumsey and Cama, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD BROOCH WATCHES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ardesir Nowrojee Davur, the mortgagor—
1 gold open faced watch by James Walker of Aberdeen.
1 very elegant gold brooch watch, self-winding, tiger-head on top, set with diamonds and pearls.
1 very elegant, gold brooch watch, self-winding enamel figure, set with diamonds.
Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Jumnadass Vizbhoocandass and on account and at the risk of Luckmidass Nagurdass—
4 Diamond bangles, 1 pearl necklet of 46 beads, 1 brilliant ring, about 8 rutties, 1 brilliant about 2½ rutties, 2 pearl necklets, 1 packet of rubies, about 80 rutties.
On account and at the risk of Kalidass Bhaidass—
1 pair diamond bracelets, 1 diamond and ruby necklace, 1 pair of diamond and emerald earrings, 1 pair of diamond earrings, 1 pair of diamond and emerald earrings, 1 diamond and ruby ear stud and 1 pearl earring.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—
1 gold watch by James McCabe.
A consignment of fresh provision from Rowatt and Co., just landed ex s.s. Australia, consisting of Worcester sauce in pints and half-pints, cabbage and mixed pickles, brown vinegar, rose, lemon and raspberry syrup and cherry brandy.
On account and at the risk of Jan Mahomed Rahim—
198— { 6-8—3 cases each 30 pieces silk plush 7500 24½, 16 to 18 yards,
C F & Co. { 34—2 „ „ 50 „ „ 18 in. „ „

By order of the Liquidators Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Ld.—
54 pieces black, blue black and blue broad cloth and serge suitable for monsoon coats, for coachmen, lascars and others.
By order and on account and at the risk of the shipper C. Leconte, Esq., of London—
28 cases fine currants, each containing 2 maunds, 2 cases mixed candied peel in 7lb boxes, 8 cases brown Chicago corn flour, 18 dozens fancy boxes crystallized fruits, 4 cases loaf sugar cubes, and 55 1 lb and 42 2 lb tins best English lard.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 serviceable dog-cart.
1 pony dog-cart with a C. B. dun coloured pony 13·2, rising, 4 years old, thoroughly broken to harness and guaranteed quite sound.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 2 CASES OF EMBROIDERED NET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Makhanlal Brijranglal, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Z. Ahmedbhoy—
ZA MB RM—940-41—2 cases 200 pieces embroidered net 10 yards (51 to 52 inches).

SALE OF FIVE CASES OXFORD SHIRTINGS AND THREE CASES FANCY PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Puranchand Parmeswaridass, of Cawnpore—
F W C—51274—1 case 60 pieces fancy Oxford shirtings 28 in.
51284-5—2 cases 120 „ „ „ „ 26·7 „
51293-4—2 „ 120 „ „ „ „ 25 „
9478-80—3 „ 180 „ new fancy prints 35·6 inches.

SALE OF ENGLISH ROTARY OIL MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Cross Street, close to Messrs. Claridge & Co.'s Printing Works—
16 English Rotary Oil Mills, for crushing every kind of seeds, worked by power, jacket cylinder, specially adopted for castor seeds, worm principle.
Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD SONAPORE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mohanlal Chimanlal Antari, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anandibai, widow of Damodher Rowjee Surway, and Dhondoo Damodher Surway, the following landed properties, viz.:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. C3518 and Street No. 5, containing by admeasurement 83 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, new No. 1004, old survey No. 74, and new survey No. 8172, standing in the name of the mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property of Anandibai, wife of Narayen Ambajee, on the west by the property of the mortgagors, on the north by the old Sonapore lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawalla.

Secondly.—All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. C3514, and street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, new No. 1005, old Survey No. 74 and new Survey No. 8180, standing in the name of the mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property firstly described, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Old Sonapore Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawalla both of which said properties are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, June 11, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.
N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 11¼ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

THE Indian Council allotted 10¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, and 7 lakhs to Bombay yesterday, at rates ranging from 1s. 1 1-16d. to 1s. 1 1⅛d. the latter rate showing an advance of 1/8d. on the highest price obtained on Wednesday. It is announced that 45 lakhs only will be allotted next week.

Consols were 1/8 per cent. lower, at 101 1/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108⅞. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England, making the influx of the precious metal this month £1,150,000. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. higher, at £56 1-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8d., say to 28¼d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 62 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange in London unaltered, at 4·88⅞ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £10,000 in Silver, to this port.

With the exception of a further decline of 1-8 per cent. in Consols at 101; and a further advance of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver at 28 ⅜d. per oz. to-day's London financial quotations come unchanged. A further sum of £125,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. Silver in New York is called nominal. Paris Exchange on London is quoted a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 30½s. per 416lbs, sellers., shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 30¼s. per 416lbs., buyers, shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Americans was unchanged at 4 1-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for October-November. In East Indian Cotton, "Fine" Bengals, and Tinnevellys, of both grades, advanced 1-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed quiet. Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; spot and arrival prices being all unchanged. The day's Sales are 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. The Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 17,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 64,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 11,000 bales greater, at 74,000 bales. The Imports were 11,000 bales less, at 30,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 58,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was lighter, by 11,000 bales, than at the same time last year, and by 92,000 bales than in the year before. The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 5-16d. less than on the corresponding day last year, and 3-16d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined yesterday 1-16 cent to 7 3-8 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·24 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the week's total again materially smaller than in both the two preceding years; the figures now showing an increase of 904,000 bales, and a decrease of 1,217,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

A telegram from Washington, through Reuter, of this day's date is to the effect that the Agricultural Bureau Report states that the average condition of the Cotton crop in 11 Cotton States is 88 5-16 per cent. which compares with 82 5-8 per cent. last month; 85·6 for June last year; and an average of 84·5 for five years. The acreage planted is 100 5-8, as against 100¼ last season. It is stated that continued cold and draught have retarded the growth of the plants in many districts; and that the condition of the crop is best in the Gulf States, and worst in Tennessee and Georgia.

The only change in prices in New York to-day is a decline of 9 points in September Futures at 7·15 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 4,000 bales, going against 2,300 bales last year, and 3,300 the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,260,000 bales, compared with 7,180,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	19,000	25,000	31,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	16,000	21,000	23,000
„ „ Continent	22,000	32,000	23,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,772,000	4,868,000	6,939,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,772,000	2,119,000	3,122,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,202,000	1,880,000	2,410,000
„ Stock in the Ports	410,000	439,000	631,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	3,347,220	3,776,520
„ „ Surats		360,280	529,150

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,552,000	1,563,280	1,644,420
„ London	(not recd.)	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	51,000	45,000
East Indian „	16,000	2,000	30,000
Total ...	1,598,000	1,622,280	1,728,420
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-16d.	4⅛d.	4¼d.
„ Good Dhollera	3¼d.	3⅞d.	3½d.
Difference	13-16d.	¼d.	¾d.

Only a small business has been done in Cotton here to-day in a quiet market, and at previous rates. The day's purchases sum up 1,300 bales, of which exporters have bought only 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 190, the rest, taken by the Mills consisting of 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 146-62; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 185½; Pachora, at Rs. 170; Untni, at Rs. 175: Bhownugger, at Rs. 188; Akola, at Rs. 175; and Anjari, at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT has been neglected by shippers, and only a small business has again been reported, on the basis of previous prices, the tone of the market, however, has been steady.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a quiet market, prices of all descriptions being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,379	bales.
Wheat	10,524	cwts.
Linseed	17,597	„
Rapeseed	20,033	„
Gingelly	541	„
Poppyseed	1,430	„
Groundnuts	3,018	„
Castorseed	3,179	„
Rice	1,516	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged. For August shipment, business is reported, say 1,000 tons for Marseilles at 16s. 6d.; Groundnuts at 16s. per ton. Ready business has been done for Marseilles, at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 1-16d, for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-16 to 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but rates coming firmer from Calcutta, Bank remittance hardened in each medium, and 1s. 1 1-32d. was done for June, and 1s. 1 1-16d. for forward Telegraphic. A moderate amount of three months' sight Credits were reported for June delivery; but the demand from merchants for Bank remittance has been very limited. Before the close, however, the Bullion element came out as buyers, and are reported to have bought about £50,000, which had a slightly weakening effect on the market, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 3-32	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 1-8d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 1 3-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·38⅞	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 for Fours, both for Money and Account, and remained steady at these rates, though with some weakness for the settlement, for a time, with 104 15-16 quoted, and closed at the opening level. 3½ per Cents were in request at 100⅞, and closed at 101.

SHARES.—Some further advance in Cotton Mill Scrip has taken place to-day, say, of Rs. 25 in Coorla; of Rs. 15 in Hindustan, and Queen; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, and Western India; and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, Oriental, and Maneckji Petit, at our revised quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher, Port Canning have advanced to the same extent. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher at Rs. 1,153¾ per share. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced Rs. 20.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EBDEN—May 13, at Bedford, the wife of Colonel F T Ebden, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.
LAURIE—May 19, at 31, York street, Portman-square, the wife of Lewis K Laurie, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILY—RICHARDS—May 23, 1844, at Holy Trinity Church Cambridge, the Rev H G Baily, Incumbent of Hurdsfield, to Elizabeth Mignan, only daughter of the late Capt James Goss Richards, of the H E I C S (Golden Wedding).
FOOTE—ROBINSON—May 22, at the parish church, Harrow on the hill, Capt in Randolph F O Foote, R N, to Mary Douglas, fifth daughter of James Douglas Robinson, late Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BERNARD—May 9, at Cromwell House, Huntingdon suddenly, Isaac Bernard, formerly a Commander in the P and O Company's Service, second son of the late Dr Bernard, of Cambridge.
CAMPBELL—May 19, at St Leonards on Sea, Col Cornwall Henry Campbell, late of the Bombay Artillery, second son of the late Gen John Francis Glencairn Campbell, C B, aged 54
HODGSON—May 23, at Dover street, London, Brain Houghton Hodgson, D C L, F R S, Corr Memb Inst France, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 94.
LOCH—May 18, at Southsea, George Moncrieff Loch, late Lieut R N, third son of the late George Loch, of H M Indian Civil Service, aged 50.
MACKIE—May 16, at 15, Spencer Park, Wordsworth Common, the residence of her brother-in-law, Mary Anne Godby Mackie, youngest daughter of the late James Merris Mackie and Matilda Anna Mackie, of Dinapore, India.
MEIKLEJOHN—May 15 at 8, Campden hill road, Kensington, Margaret Skene, widow of the late Dr W Meiklejohn, Minister of St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, and daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq, of Kiniock, Perthshire, aged 75.
PLOWDEN—May 18, at 13, Landbroke-terrace, Major Gen F Dormer Plowden, H M Indian Army.
RULE—May, 22, at Eastbourne, Edward Rule, Esq., late Controller of India Treasuries, Bengal, formerly of the Admiralty, aged 61.
TURNBULL—May 19, at The Hermitage, Southwick, Sussex, Gen Montagu James Turnbull, of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 64.
WEIR—May 18, at Great Malvern, Archibald Weir, M D, F R C S (Edin), aged 65.
WOODROFFE—May 18, at Frensham-place, Farnham, Florence, beloved wife of James Tisdall Woodroffe, of Calcutta, Barrister-at-Law.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLISON—June 2, at Dunga Gali, the wife of the Rev W Ellison, Chaplain, of a son.
RICE—June 3, at Monghyr, the wife of James R Rice, of a son.

DEATHS.

LOULIE—May 17, at Pondicherry, Mr E Loulie, Municipal Engineer, aged 59 years.
ROBERTSON—June 2, at Dishergurh Colliery, Equitable Coal Co, Ld, Barakar, Thomas Charsley Robertson, son of Cecil Robertson, of the Military Accounts Department, Calcutta, killed by a mining explosion, aged 20 years and 8 months.
TOBIN—June 1, of pneumonia, Patrick Maurice Tobin, Esq, Solicitor, late of Bombay, aged 46 years.
WILSON—May 22, at Vepery, Madras, Sussan Maria Jane the dearly loved wife of Edwin C A Wilson (P & O S N Co and daughter of the late Captain John Henry Dennison, aged 35 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1894.

THE Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. C. W. MacRury, in a report for the year 1893 just issued, once more calls the attention of the Government to the insanitary condition of the foreshore of the Bombay harbour and the consequent pollution of the waters of the port. The subject was dwelt upon in 1888 by the Sanitary Commissioner after careful personal inspection. The annual report of the Health Officer of the port, Dr. MacCartie, is, in accordance with the orders of Government, published *in extenso*, and shows that in the interval very little has been done to mitigate the evils complained of. It may be admitted at the outset that it is no easy task to prevent the pollution of the foreshore and the waters of one of the busiest ports in the East, frequented by 86,000 vessels, which bring to and take away from the city nearly a million of passengers every year. Over 1,300 native vessels with harbour population of 22,000 remained in the harbour during the year. The population of the city, now considerably over 800,000, a formidable proportion of which are employed on the wharves and foreshores, contribute to the inevitable fouling. These numbers, which we have given from the tables compiled by the Port Health Officer, are not inclusive. They do not contain the number of the crews of the vessels frequenting the harbour, of which no record is kept—an omission which should certainly be supplied. Nor is any record kept of the native craft, which having arrived from across harbour with wood, grass, and passengers take their departure, doubtless with many passengers. The discrepancy between the number of passengers entering and leaving the city, 51,000, is due to the absence of any record of the number returning in the cargo boats to the other side of the harbour. The 417,071 passengers who arrived last year come principally from ports not far distant from Bombay; nine thousand were the survivors returning from the last pilgrimage to Mecca, the most calamitous in disease and mortality known in recent times. The conditions well nigh inseparable from the coming and going of shipping carrying some nine hundred thousand passengers and a vast long shore population—not at all particular in their personal habits—prepare the experienced observer for a good deal of pollution. Nevertheless, the Sanitary Commissioner and Dr. MacCartie agree in regarding the state of things as far worse than it need be and insist on the importance of taking measures to deal effectually with it.

Dr. Crimmin, who was the acting Port Health Officer, last year was unable to note any works for the improvement of the foreshore of the harbour. In some respects the condition of things was aggravated. A large part of the city night-soil was discharged into the harbour at Carnac Bunder for several days, while Back Bay was fouled by the Fort drainage being diverted from the Queen's Road main drain into the waters of the Bay near the Marine Lines. We know that this aggravation of the usual state of things was due to the impossibility of pumping the whole of the sewage into the sea at Worlee until the new and more powerful engines, then being set up. Before they were at full work the main drains silted up and there was no resource but to pour the sewage into the harbour and the Back Bay by the shortest route. That was a temporary misfortune and one that is not likely soon to recur. Dr. MacCartie acknowledges that remedial measures have been adopted since the condition of the foreshore was first brought to notice in 1884, and that a marked, if slow, improvement has been effected. The evil is in the main due to the habits of the thousands who defile the foreshore with practical impunity, and to the system which allows offensive drains to discharge into the harbours and basins above low water mark. Provision has been made with the view of lessening these evils, but not, it must be conceded on an adequate scale. Watchmen are employed to prevent the fouling of the foreshore, and to enforce the bye-law of 1885, making it penal to throw refuse into the basins. The watchmen draw their pay and do nothing, and the bye-law is practically a dead letter. Some of the bunders and their vicinity are much more insanitary than others. The foreshore at Colaba is fouled by the mill-hands employed in three mills—to say nothing of the seven hundred horses of the Tramway Company. An effectual remedy, it may be hoped, will be provided for this part of the evil when the Shone System of drainage now under construction at Colaba is completed. Meanwhile the inhabitants of that locality have a right to complain, and they do complain very strongly of a well-nigh unbearable grievance. The Mody Bay Reclamation has from the first enjoyed a bad pre-eminence in pollution. A large population is housed on the Reclamation and the open space near the sea is much frequented by Europeans and Eurasians of both sexes, who have to keep carefully to the further side to avoid seeing the violations of all decency which render the foreshore an abomination. The Carnac Basin is stated to be in a worse condition than it has been for years. It is frequented by a large number of cargo boats, and at low water the stench is intolerable. Some Native merchants have petitioned the Port Trustees to dredge the basin to obtain a greater depth of water; not at all on sanitary grounds. If the basin be dredged an improvement may be hoped for. The Malet Basin is doubly offensive, for in addition to the usual sources of pollution stench arises from the grain which falls into the basin, and decompose at low water. Frere Bunder which as seen at high water appears clear and satisfactory is so extensively defiled at low water as to be indescribably disgusting. There has been no improvement at Mazagon Bunder and Basin. The stench at low water is sickening, decomposing fish left by the fishermen who use the slope aggravating the pollution from night-soil.

The Kassara Basin, which was described in 1886 as the foulest basin on the foreshore is now even worse—a sink of abomination. The employes of the P. and O. Dockyard close by have very naturally complained of the unintolerable nuisance but without avail. The Mazagon drain is the chief contributory discharging its whole contents almost above even high water mark. "There is nothing more striking," says the Health Officer of the Port, "than the patience of the dockyard residents under the infliction unless it be the indifference of the Municipality to their sufferings." It is some satisfaction to know, however, that the difficult problem of the protection of the eastern shore of the island by discharging sewage into the harbour formed the subject of report by Mr. Baldwin Latham, when consulted by the Municipality five years since. That expert proposed as the best solution, the construction of a main drain from Mazagon to Colaba, to intercept all drains flowing eastward and discharge into the sea near the Prongs Light-house. The cost would have been about a crore of rupees. The Government, at the instance of the military authorities, met the proposals to put the outlet at Colaba with a decisive negative. The ultimate solution will probably be found in the utilization of the Shone System which will enable the drainage of the low-lying parts of the eastern foreshore to be discharged into the sea at Worlee. But even at the still far distant day when the fouling of the harbour by the discharge of drains and sewerage into its waters is made to cease, it is to be feared that the shipping and the harbour population will render an approximation to pristine purity unattainable. The most ideal regulation and the argus vigilance of a ubiquitous preventive service—if such could be organised on the scale to cope with the comings and goings of nearly ninety thousand vessels in the year—would be powerless to impose restraint on the native crews, to say nothing of the large floating population. Dr. MacCartie tells us that the rules drawn up for the prevention of fouling of the docks are theoretically almost perfect, and that if they were more strictly attended to, dredging which is indispensible in any case, would be safe—which it is not now. It is ordered that the closets of vessels in dock shall be kept always locked. The order is evaded; when the ships are inspected twenty-five per cent. have their closets open. But even this evasion with its concomitants, is a matter of little moment compared with the fouling of the docks from the system of overside loading. In 1893 over eleven thousand boats entered the docks, each with a crew of five persons—a total of 55,285. The efforts of the conservancy boats to deal with the evil, and prevent fouling are of no avail. The result is that the periodical dredging of the docks is a serious business, calculated to create malarious fever in the neighbourhood. When such is the case in the restricted area of the docks, which it is possible to keep under some supervision what is to be hoped for in the harbour? But while the pollution of the harbour can not be wholly prevented a great deal may be done to reduce the evil, and in this direction a good deal unquestionably remains to be done.

FROM the home papers we learn that the race across the Atlantic, which is always attended by dangers, a fortnight ago narrowly escaped culminating in a terrible disaster. The Majestic of the White Star Line left Sandy Hook half an hour later than the Paris on Wednesday (May 23) when the American liner Paris was already out of sight. The Majestic, however, overhauled her rival on the second day, and the two steamers ran neck and neck almost for three days, when the Majestic was slightly ahead of the Paris. At this time the latter steamed up astern, and passed the Majestic on the port side, subsequently signalling that she intended crossing the Majestic's bows. This she did at no greater distance than 200 or 300 yards, so close that there was no difficulty in reading the Paris's name without glasses. Fortunately Captain Parsell, of the Majestic, slowed down; otherwise it is believed a disaster second only to that which overtook the iron-clad Victoria when rammed by the Camperdown might have happened. As it was, the Majestic's passengers say that shortly after this startling incident a fog suddenly obscured the horizon. They state that this crossing of the Majestic's course was gratuitous, for the Paris subsequently returned to the southerly course from which she had deviated with such risk. Of course the commander of the Paris has his own version of the story. He says that the White Star steamer remained astern until the Saturday morning, when she crossed the bows of the Paris from port to starboard, and remained on the starboard side until between 2 and 3 p.m., the distance between the vessels being about half a mile. The Paris then forged ahead, maintaining about the same separating distance, and when the Majestic found that she was being dropped astern her captain slowed down and crossed the stern of the Paris. The passengers of each vessel support their own captain, but the entries in the ships' logs should show where the truth lies. Whichever way it is, the lesson should not be lost, and the Transatlantic trip freed from its most dangerous element.

IN connection with the proposal to establish a University in England, the degrees of which would be accessible to the ordinary medical student, the importance of which has long been recognised among the teaching authorities at the various hospitals, we hear that action is now being taken. To show in a practical manner the feeling which prevails, a meeting of the delegates of the London medical schools has been summoned "to consider the proposal that delegates be appointed by the medical schools to join delegates from other institutions which have experienced a general approval of the recommendations of the Gresham Committee, with a view to pressing on the Government the importance of giving effect to those recommendations." There is, we hear, practical unanimity among the London medical schools in favour of the report of the Gresham University Commissioners. A body of medical graduates are opposing the scheme, but these gentlemen are not connected with the teaching staff of any hospital.

THE Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose death is reported, was a son of the first Marquis of Bristol. Born in 1808, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, being sixth in the first class in Classics at his M. A. Examination. When ordained he held a country curacy for a time, and was in 1832 appointed rector of Ickworth, Suffolk. Thirty years later he was appointed Archdeacon of Sudbury, and in 1869 on Mr. Gladstone's nomination was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells. His lordship was a prolific writer on religious subjects. He was one of the revisers of the authorised version of the Old Testament. A Broad Churchman, he was an opponent of the extreme High Church party, and his correspondence with Archdeacon Denison on symbolic observances in the celebration of the Holy Communion was published, when the tension between the two parties was greatest.

MR. HEWETT, being anxious to return to his duties at Simla, has, as we announced some days ago, resigned the Secretaryship of the Opium Commission. He has been succeeded by Mr. J. A. Baines, who has in consequence deferred his departure for Bombay, where it was expected he would be appointed to a Collectorship in the Southern Division. The Commission, we hear, has made much progress in the preparation of its report, but there are certain phases, administrative and otherwise, which were considered too technical to be left to a secretary without Indian experience, and thus it comes that Mr. Baines, who had just completed his work with the Census, was appointed.

THE High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the long summer vacation. Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, who has been appointed to act as a judge of the Court during the absence of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, will preside on the Original Side. He will also preside at the next Criminal Sessions which commence on the 27th instant.

THE annual Derby Sweep of the Calcutta Turf Club is participated in by so large a number of people of all classes that great interest is centered in it, and as a natural consequence, speculations as to the drawers of favourites are very plentiful, and mere rumour comes to be regarded as actual fact. This year has been no exception to the rule. It was first confidently stated in Bombay that the drawer of Ladas was a Bengali Babu, and this belief was held until it was supplanted by the announcement of a contemporary that Major Rodon, of the Royal Scots, Belgaum, held the card for the favourite. On the strength of this announcement, we tendered our congratulations to the gallant officer on the morning of the Derby, but it now turns out that he was not so favoured of fortune as every one was led to suppose. It appears that Ladas was drawn by a confederacy of twenty subalterns at the School of Musketry, Deolali, who share the loot between them. No doubt these young gentlemen will apply for leave of absence as soon as they can, so as to enjoy the spoils of victory at home. Meanwhile the Bombay barrister who drew the second favourite must now congratulate himself on his prudence and self-command in accepting 12,000 rupees for the half share of his ticket for Bullingdon, who disappointed its backers, his name being only mentioned at the end of Reuter's telegram as amongst the starters.

MISS ETHEL HUTCHINSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Holly Lodge, West Derby, Liverpool, is the first young lady offering to train and go out as a zenana medical missionary entirely at her own cost.

MISS MARRIS, of the Benares Zenana Mission, has been recently visiting Oswestry, and giving addresses descriptive of mission work in India.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND has arrived at Gilgit from Mastuj. He reports all quiet in Chitral; the rumour that Umra Khan was advancing against the Mehter being absolutely untrue.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Baron Bowen, £26,994; Sir John Rogers, £23,962; Mr. John George Thomas Wentworth Byng, £17,978; Sir Robert Burnett, £47,799; Captain Richard Hugh Smith-Barry, £23,712; the Rev. William Heygate Benn, £168,602 (gross); Mr. Albert Childers Meysey-Thompson, Q.C., £14,287; Viscountess Templetown, £26,064; Lady Maria Forester, £5,586; Mr. William Waring, £67,317; Mr. Frederick William Curteis, £147,958; Baron de Clifford, £3,616; Hon. Emma Brodrick, £92,000; Mr. Edward Hinds Shackle, £50,000; Mrs. Julia Clara Byrne, £34,000; and Mr. Bernard Husey-Hunt, £16,000.

COMMUNICATIONS are still passing between the Government of India and the Amir regarding the delimination of the Khyber-Asmar line of the frontier. It is not yet known what arrangements General Ghulam Hyder is making for the work of demarcation, which possibly, as before stated, may be delayed until the autumn.

AT the general examination pass certificates were awarded to:—Lincoln's Inn: Daulat Ram Mulchand Seth, Syed Abdul Majid Shah; examined, 123; passed, 88. Inner Temple: Khwaja Taqui Jan, Syed Ahmed Shere. Middle Temple: Nolini Mohun Chatterjee, Hem Nath De, Syed Ali Hasan, Syed Mahboob Hasan, Parma Nand, Goonee Lall Shaw, Kirpal Singh, Mohammed Majid Ullah. Gray's Inn: Sheikh Meeran Buksh, Athanasius Apurba Kumar Ghosh, Fida Mohammed Khan, Damodar Vynayak Kirtane. The following passed in Roman Law:—Lincoln's Inn: Syed Ali Ausat, Sampatrao Kashirao Gaikwad, Radhika Prosad Sen; examined, 49; passed, 30. Inner Temple: Syed Nasiruddin Ahmed, Labadayd Ram Mohun Roy. Middle Temple: Syud Aminuddin Ahmad Asgar, Rustamjee Framjee Bahadurji.

THUS writes the *Bombay Guardian*:—"Last year we called the attention of the Bishop of Bombay, the 'Venerable Archdeacon,' and other clergymen, to the imputation cast upon them and the cause they represent, by the reports in the secular papers that they had accepted invitations to the ball held at Government House, Poona. But nothing appeared in the papers afterwards to wipe out this grave imputation. In the list of those who 'had the honour of being invited to the Governor's Ball at Mahableshwar,' this year, ... we notice the names of 'Rev. and Mrs. Mackichan and Rev. and Mrs. Baynham;' but whether the invitations were accepted or not, we are not informed. But we respectfully submit that, for the sake of a proper understanding among Native Christians and others, it is incumbent on these ministers of the Gospel to make it clear that they not only did not accept these invitations, but that they declined them in such a way that they are not likely to be invited again. By so doing they will be giving a clear testimony against the sinful and corrupting practice of promiscuous dancing, instead of an implied testimony in its favour."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th May, 1894, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 133,228 maunds and Rs. 15,897 in the earnings.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHEDIVE'S APPROACHING VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Khedive, during his sojourn in England, will be the guest of the Queen, and will be lodged in Buckingham Palace.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question in the Commons, said Germany had asked for assurances that the lease of the road to Tanganyka would not affect the existing frontier, nor the German rights under the Convention of 1884.

Complete assurances had, he said, been given to Germany on both points.

REWARD FOR SERVICES.

Colonel Madden has been gazetted Companion of the Bath for services rendered in the Gambia Campaign.

THE SULLIVAN-NORTON DIVORCE CASE.

In the divorce case of Sullivan *vs.* Sullivan and Norton (a Madras barrister), a decree *nisi* has been granted with three thousand pounds damages.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Yorkshire has beaten Sussex by one hundred and sixty-six runs.

JUNE 10.

Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by one wicket.

THE AMERICAN GOLD RESERVE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

Upwards of six million dollars worth of gold have been exported this week, and Gold Reserve in American Treasury is now reduced to seventy millions.

FRENCH CREDIT FOR THE CONGO.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

The Chamber of Deputies have adopted without a debate a special credit of seventy-two thousand pounds for the purpose of reinforcing the French post on the Oubanghi River and building torpedo boats for the Congo.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

THE WAZIRI SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The Government of India has now passed final orders upon the recent Waziri enquiry, and the sentences have been confirmed.

ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

The army re-organization scheme has been returned to the Legislative Department, and work in connection with the matter will be commenced immediately.

INDIAN PATENTS.

The Patents Office has now been placed under the management of the Director of Records to the Government of India. The working of the Record Office during the present year has been favourable, indicating that the public find the protection of inventions by Government to be of material value.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The general outturn of the oil-seeds crop in India has been disappointing on the whole, the gross produce falling short of the average by 30 per cent. The mustard crop is of the average, and the linseed and rape crops are satisfactory.

THE ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Lyall's appointment to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam has been gazetted.

RULES FOR THE ENFACEMENT OF RUPEE PAPER.

The Finance Department correspondence between the Government of India and the Auditor-General on the subject of rules for the enfacement of rupee paper for the payment of interest in London has been notified.

DEFACEMENT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The resolution *re* defacement of postage stamps, which was published some time since, is now officially notified.

THE VIZIANAGRAM-THELARU SECTION.

General rules for the working of the open lines of railway have been applied to the Vizianagram-Thelaru Section of the East Coast Railway.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Christie has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. G. Lamb, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

REVERSIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following reversions and promotions have been notified amongst the undermentioned engineers :—Messrs. Drew, Scowll, Nathan, and Lyle.

The following officers of the Traffic Department receive permanent promotion :—Messrs. J. Murray, P. Murray, Acres, and Prussia.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The Amir of Kabul has not gone to the Pughman hills this year. He is keeping excellent health.

THE INDIAN ARMY COMMANDS.

There are still several points to be settled in connection with the re-organization of the Indian Army Commands though the main principles have been settled between the Home and Indian authorities. Final steps will be taken on return of the draft of the general order sent Home, a few weeks ago, as a precautionary measure.

SIGNALLERS SENT TO BENARES.

A European telegraph-master with two military signallers, have been sent for temporary duty to the Benares City telegraph office.

EXECUTION OF TWO CONVICTS.

The two men sentenced to death in Benares for human sacrifice, were executed on Saturday.

OBITUARY.

The death is reported of Mr. Bertie Short of Behar.

DISPERSAL OF A BURMAN GANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 10.

La Ba's gang, which has committed dacoities in the Akyab District for years, was encountered by the police under a Burman inspector. La Ba was killed, and one policeman and one villager wounded. It is thought the gang has dispersed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

IN dealing with the political situation just before the Whitsuntide recess, I ventured to suggest that although the Ministerial majority had fallen to fourteen things might improve for the Liberals a little later. I based this suggestion upon the well-known difficulties of the Conservative Whips in keeping their men together so well in the London Season. Well the London Season is now in full swing, and what do we find on the first serious engagement after the holidays? Last night the discussion on Sir William Harcourt's heroic Budget was resumed and some important amendments were moved. The fidelity to the Government of the Anti-Parnellite leaders has been acknowledged by Lord Rosebery in his speeches at Birmingham in a manner that must remove any lingering doubts in the minds of Irish Nationalists that whether he has been "wobbling" these several weeks past, or only seeming to do so, he is now almost as hot upon Home Rule, as the Chief Secretary. Mr. John Morley took special pains to collect their followers for the division upon Sir John Lubbock's proposition. This was known to all the world, but the Unionists or a good many of them stayed away. The hon. baronet asked the House to give the Committee power to divide the Bill into two parts, and in the first place to report to the House the portion relating to Customs and Inland Revenue. But the proposal was rejected by the wholly unexpected majority of forty. In subsequent divisions on sundry motions to report progress, &c., the Government had majorities of 45, 44, 36, and 31. Of course, they are not yet out of the wood—the real fight has yet to come and that will be when the "alcoholic schism," as Lord Rosebery calls the Redmondites, will rally *en masse* to the Opposition—but it is something to have gained the first honours. There is no doubt that the luck of Ministers last night coupled with the fighting attitude the Prime Minister took up in his onslaught on the stronghold of Liberal Unionism has if only for the time being put heart into his supporters. Not only have they been gloating over his attempts, as the *Times* puts it, to show that Mr. Chamberlain "is not a gentleman," but they are proud of the skill he displayed in dealing with the Irish question. He may not detach the Redmondites from their alliance with the Opposition, if I may so describe it—though such a thing is not impossible—but at any rate his declarations at Birmingham will prevent any defection in the anti-Parnellite campaign. Mr. Chamberlain certainly threw down a challenge to Lord Rosebery, and he got more than he in all probability bargained for. That he feels keenly the stinging criticisms of the Premier was shown by what he said in the House last night. Mr. Chamberlain not only for himself proclaimed his approval of the graduated system, but maintained that the principle was not contested on the Unionist side—an assertion that was repudiated on the spot by Mr. James Lowther, and is described by the *Times* this morning as "altogether inaccurate." Mr. Chamberlain in a recent speech said that when the Prime Minister went to Birmingham he would ask him to answer two questions. "One is, is he in favour of Home Rule for Ireland? and, secondly, is he in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of last year?" Lord Rosebery replies by stigmatising such questions as a "direct insult"; as a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he was, he argues, of course in favour both of Home Rule and of his predecessor's Bill. Unionists say, "It is all very well of the Prime Minister to be indignant, but if he has been insulted he has only to thank himself for it." They contend that his speech on the Bill when it was before the Lords and his remarks at the opening of the Session justified Mr. Chamberlain's assumptions.

The *Times* alone among the dailies was able to publish yesterday Mr. Fowler's despatch on the simultaneous examinations question. The tone adopted throughout by the new Secretary of State has astonished his political opponents as much as it has depressed the English supporters of the Congress movement. The press, so far as it has spoken, entirely supports the attitude of the powers that be. There is one not very formidable exception to this chorus of praise of which more anon. The leading journal congratulates both Lord Kimberley and his successor on their firmness, but points out how largely the administration in India is in the hands of Natives of the country under present circumstances. In doing this it performs a distinct service; for it is surprising how ignorant the mass of the public are on the subject. They hear or read Mr. Naoroji's speeches, which of course deal not with what his friends have got but what they want; and our countrymen go away with the notion that it is as difficult for a native of India to obtain employment under Government in any capacity as it is for the proverbial rich man of the Scriptures to enter the kingdom of heaven. Otherwise there is nothing very novel in the *Times'* comments on the Blue-book, but the subject has been so thoroughly threshed out that it is not easy to find anything new to say. The *Westminster Gazette's* references to the Fowler despatch must have hurt the "British Committee: " *Et tu, Brute?* The *Westminster*, which does not always write so sensibly about India, admits that the Government of India must be the judge in this matter, and that "it would be impossible even for the House of Commons to insist upon a change to which all responsible Anglo-Indians are averse." Strange admission from a paper which exhibited so much righteous indignation in connection with the Cantonment Regulations. Let us, however, be thankful for this return of sanity. The *Globe* is ironical. "A miracle stands recorded to-day. It is actually the case that the India Office, although under Gladstonite control, has the courage to proclaim that it will not suffer the efficiency of the Indian Civil Service to be risked by the institution of simultaneous examinations." The despised "Gladstonites," as the *Globe* seems to have discovered, are like our friend Mr. Naoroji not always so black as they are painted. The *St. James's Gazette*, for good and sufficient reasons, expresses pleasure that the duty of laying down the principle that the minimum of Europeans in the Civil Service is irreducible fell to the present Secretary of State. "The Progressive or Home Rule party in India is now reminded with unmistakable emphasis that neither Liberals nor Conservatives mean to lose India at its instigation." Still the *St. James's* is a little apprehensive as to the future. "What," it asks, "will happen should the educated natives who come to England to compete obtain, say, half the vacancies in the open competition at Burlington." Surely your contemporary's fears are a little unfounded. We are not within a measurable distance of such an eventuality. When we are, it will probably be time enough to consider what shall be done. The *Star*, as might be supposed, is almost beside itself with rage, and in its anger mixes up the "prejudiced bureaucrats" of the India Office and the "serene despots" of Simla in a curious fashion. "We are disappointed and dismayed," says the journal in question, "and our disappointment and dismay will, we are very sure, be shared not only by millions of people in India, but also by thousands of Liberals in the United Kingdom." I quite expected after this to read an invitation to men and women, especially the women of London, to assemble in their might in Hyde Park to denounce this vile attempt of the aforesaid "prejudiced bureaucrats" and "serene despots" to override the House of Commons, but this expedient is evidently held in reserve. "It is ridiculous," exclaims the *Star*, "to call ourselves a democratic country when such a veto is allowed to the paid servants of the people" (the "serene despots" of Simla). By the way, if a Hyde Park demonstration were got up to console Mr. D. Naoroji, it would only be what he deserves, for he is gradually becoming as well-known in the locality of the Reformer's Tree as the late Mr. George Odgers was in his day. Mr. D. Naoroji's sympathies cannot be described as narrow. There is no "cause" in which he is not ready to do and demonstrate. He has this week been seen and heard on a platform in the Park advocating the claims of the down-trodden cab-drivers. The least the cabbies can do in return is to provide the Hon. Member for Central Finsbury with free hansom rides for the rest of his Parliamentary career, be it long or short.

En route to Balmoral the Queen visited Manchester on Monday, to inaugurate the Ship Canal. The affairs passed off very successfully, and was the occasion of an outburst of loyalty in its way almost as remarkable as that we experienced on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York to Princess May. The day was fine, but bitterly cold; and we have just had a return of wintry weather. Manchester and the district were *en fete*, and immense crowds turned out to welcome her Majesty. Excursion trains were run to Manchester from all the country round, and it is computed that on the eight miles of gaily decorated streets through which the Royal procession passed on the way from London Road Station Manchester to the Canal and back, there would not be less than two millions of people assembled. The Sovereign was accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg, Earl Spencer being the Minister in attendance. On the way to and from the Trafford Wharf, Salford, her Majesty received addresses from the Corporations of Manchester and Salford and from Owens College. At the Trafford Wharf she embarked on board the Royal Yacht Enchantress, which, attended by two gunboats, steamed down the Canal docks as far as Mode Wheel Locks, where her Majesty pressed the button which opened the lock gates and declared the Canal open. On landing after the ceremony her Majesty was driven to the Exchange Station, whither the Royal train had been taken from London Road. The whole proceedings occupied about three hours. Afterwards her Majesty resumed her journey to the North, stopping at Preston fifty minutes to dine. This is the first time the Queen has visited Manchester since 1857, and although she has frequently passed through Preston on her way to and from Scotland, she has never visited that town since 1852, when, it is said with what amount of truth I cannot say, that she was somewhat annoyed with the too close attentions of a Lancashire mob. During Monday's ceremonial in Manchester, there were a large number of distinguished personages present, and before leaving the city the Queen knighted the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Anthony Marshall; the Mayor of Salford, Mr. William Bailey; Mr. Joseph Leigh, M.P., and Mr. Bosdin Leech, all of whom have been active promoters of the Canal. Several accidents took place during the Manchester proceedings, though most of these were of a minor character, except that in one case a woman and child were killed by some heavy coping stones falling off a building on which a number of people were watching the procession. The Canal directors are hoping that this royal function will improve the business of the new waterway.

Previous to going to Balmoral, where the Court arrived on Tuesday morning, her Majesty had had several operatic and dramatic entertainments at Windsor Castle. On Friday evening last, Signora Duse, the eminent Italian actress, who is at present playing with her company at Daly's Theatre, gave, by special command of her Majesty, a performance of Goldoni's Comedy, "La Locandiera," in the White Drawing-room at the Castle. Signora Duse and Mr. Hugo Goslitz, her manager, were afterwards presented to the Queen who expressed her high appreciation of the performance. On Saturday, Sir Augustus Harris produced before her Majesty, by special command, Gounod's "Faust." Madame Albani appeared as Marguerite. This performance, like most others that have preceded it, save that of Friday evening, was given in the Waterloo Chamber. After its termination Sir Augustus Harris, Madame Albani, Mr. Gye (husband of Madame Albani), and Signor Bevignani, the conductor, were summoned to the presence of her Majesty. Before the performance a somewhat awkward incident occurred. While Sir Augustus Harris was dining in the Castle, it was discovered that the costume of Signor DeLucia, who was to play Faust, was missing from the wardrobe. Sir Augustus was informed of the omission, and he at once set to work to improvise from other dresses belonging to the company, suitable garments for the part, producing what was described as one of the most perfect costumes in which Faust has ever appeared on the stage in the first act of the play. Her Majesty has lately, it has been remarked, shown herself a more active patron of the drama than at any previous part of her illustrious reign.

In addition to the performances given before the Court, at Windsor Castle, which have been much talked about, two other incidents of interest in the dramatic and musical world of London are to be noted among the occurrences of the past few days. On Saturday last, Madame Patti, reappeared before a London audience at a concert in the Royal Albert Hall. On this occasion she sang, for the first time in this country, a song by Wagner. The "Queen of Song" has hitherto avoided the music of the Bayreuth composer, as imposing too great a strain on her delicate vocal chords. The song selected was "Traume" from "Tristan and Isolde," and it was rendered admirably, being twice encored. In response to a subsequent encore, she sang "Home, Sweet Home," in a way that only Patti can sing it. Miss Dews made a very favourable impression, and is, I venture to predict, likely to rise very high in the profession. But perhaps the most interesting feature of the concert after Patti's contributions was the admirable singing of the Royal Welsh Ladies' choir who appeared in national costume. Their rendering of the well-known Welsh air "the Bells of Aberdorcy," was perfect. But the Albert Hall is too huge a place for ordinary musical entertainments, though it is suitable enough for oratorio. Your lady-readers will be interested to learn that the charming cantatrice looks younger than ever. She certainly knows how to retain a youthful appearance as well as to sing. On Saturday evening also, Verdi's Opera "Falstaff" was given for the first time in England at Covent Garden Theatre, most of the artistes who were specially selected by the composer for the production of the piece, at Milan, in February, 1893, taking part in the caste. The production was a complete success.

Last night Carmen was performed, Madame Calve appearing in the title role. I have seen Patti, Trebelle, and Minnie Hank in the part, but in some respects the French *prima donna* excels them all. There was a brilliant audience. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg occupied the Queen's box, having with them the Marquis of Lorne and the Russian Ambassador, M. de Strall. The Duke of York with Sir Christopher Sykes and other friends were in the Prince of Wales's box. In the stage box of the second tier Lady de Grey was the "observed of all observers." In the adjoining box were the Master of the Buckhounds, Lord Ribblesdale and his amiable wife, the sister of Mrs. Asquith. Lady Sykes who is well known as a cold weather visitor to India, had a party of her friends. The Marchioness of Lansdowne was in another box. There were legislators in the auditorium who ought to have been at St. Stephen's taking part in the Budget divisions; but wild horses would not drag their names from me.

I learn from the newspapers that the cab-strike continues; but the affairs of London seem to go on very well. The cabbies claim that 10,000 of their number are out. I somewhat under-estimated last week the number of public vehicles. Little or no inconvenience is experienced by the public at the withdrawal of so many cabs, and so far as I have observed even in the rainy weather of a few days ago the busses were not unusually crowded. A few more of the smaller proprietors have yielded to the men's demands, but pickets do their best to stop there. Some cases of intimidation that have been brought before the police magistrates, have resulted in the offenders being smartly fined. The men have held several demonstrations in Hyde Park, which, in point of numbers, have been a success. There does not appear to be much hope of a settlement at present, but the experience of over a week of the strike has shown that Londoners can get along with a much smaller number of cabs than were previously impeding the streets, and that what the modern Jehu is suffering from is too much competition: in short, there are too many of him, and the public experiences, in some respects, less inconvenience with fewer cabs than it did with more.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday successfully underwent an operation for cataract, which was performed by Mr. Nettleship, the eminent oculist, assisted by Mr. J. B. Lawford and Dr. Haberston. It was his right eye which was operated upon, and the latest bulletin states that the result has been very satisfactory, and that Mr. Gladstone's condition is excellent. It was not expected that the ex-Premier would be operated upon so soon. Only two or three days ago he removed from Dollis Hill to Lord Rendel's house, in Carlton Gardens, and it was afterwards reported that he had caught fresh cold, and was indisposed again. Apparently, however, the indisposition was only slight. He is stated to have displayed much fortitude and strength during the operation, which was performed without an anæsthetic, except that cocaine was applied to the eye. Many congratulations have been received by Mrs. Gladstone from Royal and other distinguished personages upon the success of the operation upon her husband.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Company's steam-ship Clyde, Captain C. F. Preston, with the Overland mails of the 25th May, arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight, yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Maj and Mrs Robertson	Mr W Melluish
Mr and Mrs. C J Tisdall and child	Mr Buhl
Miss Macrady	Bandmaster and Mrs F Haines
Mr G B Sandford	Surg Capt F W Begbie
Mr and Mrs Burns	Miss Fraser
Col and Miss F J Caldecott	Mrs Moffat
Mr J Spratt	Mr W Welsby
Miss Piper	Mrs Groves
Lieut H F Head	Mr B MacLeod
Miss M Barnard	Mr Jas Wilson
Maj A H P Turner	Lieut G M Audain

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj W S Clarke	Mr and Mrs Adie
Mr Justice Jardine	Mr W H Sharp
Mr Justice Farran	Mr J Hancock
Mr Justice Candy	Mr O T Barrow
Dr and Mrs Shelton	Mr Archard
Mr T A Harrison	Mr C M Hodgson
Surg Capt Meyer	Lieut H M Brownlow
Maj W I S Bird	Capt Wimble
Capt Plumer	Mr S A Chalk

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 25.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Manchester, on Monday afternoon, and formally opened the new Ship Canal. Her Majesty passed through several miles of the streets of Manchester and Salford, the route being profusely decorated and filled with enormous crowds of spectators, and proceeded on the Canal from the terminal dock to the nearest locks, where she performed the inaugural ceremony by setting their machinery in motion. In connexion with the visit, her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Salford, Mr. J. Leigh, M.P., and Mr. B. Leech.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Parochial Electors (Registration Accleration) Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. The Civil Service Estimates were afterwards considered in Committee of Supply, and votes for Customs, Post Office, and other Public Buildings, as well as for the Ordnance Survey, were agreed to after a desultory discussion. On Tuesday, the Local Government (Scotland) Bill was read a second time after debate, and referred to the Standing Committee on Scotch measures. On Wednesday, the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill passed through Committee with amendments, and the Music and Dancing Licences (Middlesex) Bill was read a third time.

POLITICAL.

Lord Rosebery addressed a large meeting in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday night, devoting his remarks mainly to a criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's recent political utterance, which he declared to be opposed to all his former declarations of policy. Referring to the action of certain Welsh members of Parliament the Prime Minister said the Government hoped, before again meeting the constituencies, to have passed a Welsh Disestablishment Bill through the Commons; but he could say nothing as to its subsequent fate.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England have issued a manifesto in which they characterize the Welsh Disestablishment Bill as a proposal to dismember the Church and to deal with a portion of it in a way detrimental alike to the spiritual, moral, and temporal well-being of many of the parishes.

Mr Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has been offered the Presidency of the Board of Trade, vacant through the resignation of Mr. Mundella. It is probable that Lord Tweedmouth, at present Lord Privy Seal, will succeed Mr. Bryce as Chancellor of the Duchy.

Mr. J. Morley spoke on public affairs, at Newcastle, on Monday night. Asserting that the Government had done their best to fulfil their pledges, he claimed for them the right to determine the priority to be given to the different measures embraced in their legislative programme, and he urged the necessity as well of shortening obstructive debate in the Commons strictly limiting the power of veto of the Peers.

The annual meeting of the Peace Society was held, at the Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday evening. Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., presided, and a resolution was passed urging the Government to invite other Powers to consider the practicability of a reduction of armaments.

IRELAND.

A demonstration in connexion with the organisation of Unionist clubs in Ireland was held in Dublin, on Saturday evening. Lord Templetown presided, and Sir G. H. Chubb and the Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton were among the speakers.

A demonstration to protest against a case of "land-grabbing" in the district was held, on Sunday, at Ballybrood, near Limerick. About 2,000 persons were present, and Mr. J. Dillon, M. P., was the principal speaker.

At Dublin, on Tuesday, the libel action "Pike *vs.* Beamish," known as the Cork card scandal case, was brought to a close after engaging the attention of the Court for eleven days. The jury found that the libel was not true, but that it was published without malice. Judgment was thereupon entered for the defendant.

At Limerick, on Wednesday, a convention, attended by about 200 delegates, was held on the amnesty question, and a resolution nominating the convict John Daly as a candidate for the representation of the city in Parliament was unanimously carried.

GENERAL.

The 55th annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held, on Tuesday, at 20, Hanover-square, the Duke of Devonshire presiding. Sir John Thorold was unanimously elected president of the society for the ensuing year. Lord Cross moved the adoption of the annual report, which stated that the number of governors and members now on the books was 11,218, and that the assets at the end of last year amounted to £38,279. After some discussion the report was unanimously adopted.

At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders in the Industrial and General Trust Company, held in London, on Tuesday, the chairman, Mr. A. Young, made a statement as to the accounts, which showed a total deficiency of £1,544,470. Mr. F. Walker moved a resolution in favour of a Board of Trade inquiry into the affairs of the trust, which was carried.

The annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held, on Monday, under the presidency of Sir A. Rollit, M. P., who in his address maintained that both facts and figures indicated that there was no weakening in the hold of the United Kingdon in comparison with its chief competitors—Germany, France, and the United States—upon either the import or the export trade of the world.

The cab strike in the metropolis still continues. An offer of mediation in the dispute was, on Tuesday, addressed to both parties by the London Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board, but it is understood that the proprietors have decided not to accept it, while there is little likelihood of its being entertained by the men, upwards of 5,000 of whom are stated to have joined in the movement. Lord Shrewsbury and some other cab proprietors have given instructions for the immediate sale of their stock.

An inquest was held, on Saturday, at Ottershaw, near Chertsey, on the bodies of Ella and Daisy Haslett, sisters, who died, on Wednesday night, from the effects of carbolic acid administered by the elder girl Ella. The jury found that she had committed suicide while temporarily insane and that her sister had died from poison administered by Ella while of unsound mind.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. B. H Hodgson, Ben. C.S.; Gen. M. J. Turnbull, B.S.C.; Major W. G. Murray, Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. F. D. Plowden, Mad. Inf.; Col. C. H. Campbell, R. (Bo.) Artillery Ret.; Major S. G. Fairlough; Rev. R. Hannay, D.D.; Prof. Romanes; Mr. Edmund Yates; Hon. Evelyn Paget; Miss Mary Hamill; and Madame Renan.

THE annual meeting of the Primative Methodist Missionary Society was held, on May 22, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. The general fund showed an income of £10,061, and expenditure of £10,616; the African fund, an income of £2,900, and an expenditure of £3,227. Steady progress was reported from New Zealand, but in Australia the commercial depression had wrought havoc in church finances. The foreign work was healthy and prosperous. Omitting the Colonies, there had been an increase of 413 in mission membership.

REGRET has been caused in musical circles in Calcutta by receipt of a letter conveying intelligence of the sudden death of Signor Rossetti, a musician well-known in Calcutta and Simla. After twenty years' residence in India, being employed for most of the time as a military bandmaster, Signor Rossetti determined to return to Italy, and only a few weeks ago gave a farewell concert at the Theatre Royal. He left Calcutta for Bombay at the end of last month, travelling by train; but at Bhusawal, a night's journey from Bombay, he was found to be dead, having presumably succumbed to heat apoplexy.

WEDDING PRESENT TO THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

IT will be remembered that a couple of months ago, a pair of bangles set with beautiful diamonds and a pair of earrings set with two lovely gems were forwarded to the Duchess of York by Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, through the Secretary of State, as a wedding present, from the people of the Bombay Presidency. The bangles and earrings, which were highly admired by all, were made by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the well-known firm of jewellers in Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Acworth who had taken great pains to procure the diamonds at a very moderate price, entrusted the work of making a silver casket to the same firm of jewellers. The casket, which is the wedding present from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, is completed, and is now on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s premises, Rampart Row. The casket is, indeed, a marvellous production of native workmanship, its real beauty lying in its artistic design. It is eighteen inches long, fourteen inches high, and ten inches broad. The panels on the sides are worked with great artistic skill. On one of the panels is the Byculla Club Building and the magnificent Flora Fountain, which is shown to be playing. On the opposite panel is a group of public buildings, namely, the Secretariat, the High Court, the University Building, and the Clock Tower; the scene on the Oval, the picture of a Hindu temple and the celebrated tank, situated at Breach Candy Road, all nicely got up. The panels are separated by old ornamental pillars of Indian design. The casket is supported by two lions and two lionesses. At one end of the casket is shown the coat-of-arms, and the motto of the Corporation, while at the other end the arms and motto of H. R. H. the Duke of York is engraved. The richness of the chasing and the elegance of the border are beyond all praise. The border at the base is marked out by an ornamental festoon, which displays at intervals beautifully embossed figures. The casket is lined with rich velvet and satin. Mr. Acworth deserves the thanks of the subscribers for the trouble he took in selecting and getting the photos of the various scenes to be represented. The casket which is elaborately designed has cost about Rs. 2,500, and considering the enormous amount of labour, the work is, on the whole, done at a very moderate rate. The casket will be on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s premises, until Thursday next, on which day it will be placed on the table in the Municipal Hall, for inspection of the members of the Corporation.

WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

THE prediction of the meteorological reporter that the monsoon this year would set in early has been realised. Since last Thursday we have had smart showers which culminated in heavy rains yesterday. On Saturday, heavy rain fell during the afternoon and night. The downfall recommenced early on Sunday morning, and continued with scarcely any intermission throughout the day. Shorty before two o'clock a violent thunderstorm passed over Malabar Hill, and continued for upwards of an hour rain coming down in torrents all the time. The thermometer fell to 81 degrees. Although the sea was rough, no damage worth noticing was done in the harbour. The low-lying streets in the native town were as usual flooded with water, and between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, water found its way into several low shops and houses. A number of trees were carried away by the force of the gale. A portion of the cornice about ten feet long, on the top-floor of a four-storeyed house, belonging to Vali Mahomed Mody, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, being undermined by water, gave way suddenly at 2-30 p.m. The house was occupied by Mahomedan tenants who, fortunately, escaped unhurt. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25 only. At the same time the eaves on the first floor of a house in the close proximity also gave way, but fortunately no one was injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30.

Some of the tiles on the roof of a house belonging to Jamnadas Premji, Mustan Tank, were blown off in the afternoon during the storm. A portion of the front wall on the third floor of the same house also gave way causing damage to the extent of Rs. 5. A window on the fourth floor of a house belonging to Munshee Ahmed Moogba, and occupied by a policeman, at Parel Road, was torn off by the fall of lightning, which entered the house, and made a big gap in a wall. The policeman's wife, who was in the room at the time got alarmed by the fall of lightning and became insensible, but she soon came to herself. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150.

The total rain registered up to date this year is nearly eight inches. The rainfall registered yesterday at Byculla was nearly five inches.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The s.s. Cascapedia, which arrived here, on Saturday, from Cardiff, under the command of Captain J. J. Kerr, reports having experienced from Aden squally and variable strong wind from S. W. to N. W. and heavy S. W. sea. The s.s. Pondo, under the command of Captain W. Tangye, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Delagoa Bay, and reports having encountered from Delagoa Bay to Equator moderate westerly wind and fine weather with smooth sea, variable winds force 5 to 7 with heavy S. W. swell. The barometer reading was 29·71 to 29·58.

MAZAGON RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent is very unreasonable in his remarks. It is true that a large mill can be, and often is, built in eighteen months, but "F." makes no allowances for the circumstances of the case. When a mill is to be built the work is generally put into the hands of some energetic architect and contractor who employs a sufficient number of work-people to do it offhand. It is well-known that the G. I. P. Railway staff never hurry anything, not even their trains. Your correspondent must be well aware that it is only about three or four years that the public have been asking for a station at Mazagon in consequence of the closing of the old Byculla Station. Suppose it is eighteen months since the new Mazagon Station was commenced, I consider that wonders have been performed in the time, to me it is marvellous that two men and a boy, with sometimes a woman or two, should have been able to do so much in the time, considering, too, that they often had a week or two holiday, they have succeeded in making a wall, some arches, a few steps, and put up some iron posts, with only one European and two Parsees to supervise, not counting the chiefs at head-quarters. Now I think this is as much as "F." could expect, but some people are very unreasonable. Why does "F." want the station opened on the 1st July? The tram line will be opened up to the Hancock Bridge before that time. A friend of mine, who knows a lot, told me in confidence, that the station is not to be opened, that the Agent has gone home to obtain the directors' sanction to employ four men and two boys, to remove the work again, this in the interests of the tram company of course, as the public convenience is of no consequence.—Yours, &c.,

June 9. ANOTHER F.

IF it be decided to construct the Saugor-Katni Railway as a famine work, a commencement will be made from the Saugor end in the first instance, though employment also will be found for the distressed ryots in the neighbourhood of Damoh. Everything is being made ready, and the Government of India are prepared to grant an allotment of money for the line when the necessity for finding work on a large scale becomes declared.

THE garrison of Lucknow will be maintained at full strength by sending a Bengal infantry regiment there to replace the 9th Khas Gurkhas when the latter are moved. The Agra garrison is still one native infantry regiment under its proper strength, owing to the 21st Punjab Infantry having been sent to the Kurram Valley. It does not seem probable that any other regiment will be available to replace the 21st, at least during the next relief season. Those who advocate reduction in the army can scarcely realise that as it is there are barely troops sufficient to provide for the up-keep of what are known as the compulsory garrisons in various parts of the country in time of peace.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS QUESTION.

MR. FOWLER'S DESPATCH.

ON the 24th ultimo a Blue-book was issued with the correspondence, started after the passing of the snatch vote in the House of Commons last year, on the subject of holding simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service in England and in India. Lord Kimberley's despatch was published at the time. The Government of India's despatch, dated Nov. 1, 1893, conveying the results of its inquiries and consideration, is discussed in the closing despatch of Mr H H Fowler, which may be given in full :—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India in Council to his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.—No 37, Public, dated India Office, London, April 19, 1894.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council the letter from your Government, No. 62, Public, dated November 1, 1893, reporting, in accordance with my predecessor's instructions, as to the mode in which, and the conditions and limitation under which, it would be possible to give effect to the resolution of the House of Commons, upon the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and in India for the Indian Civil Service. This question, which your Government had regarded as set at rest by the report made by the Public Service Commission in December, 1887, and by the constitution of the new provincial services in pursuance of that Commission's recommendations, has now been very fully and carefully discussed afresh, both by the local governments and in your letter under reply.

2. In 1870, by the Statute 33 Vict. c. 3, s. 6, it was provided that, subject to such rules as might be made with the sanction of the Secretary of State, natives of India might be appointed to any of the offices reserved under the Act of 1861 for members of the Civil Service. The object of this provision was, at the time of its enactment, declared to be to facilitate the appontment of natives of India of proved merit and ability to any high public employment for which they might be fitted by their qualifications. The Act in fact, indicated and contained in itself the remedy which Parliament after full deliberation considered most appropriate for any disadvantages entailed on natives of India by reason of the examinations for entrace into the Civil Service being held only in London. A prolonged inquiry ensued as to the best mode of applying the remedy thus devised, and it was not until 1879 that rules were promulgated, inaugurating what has been popularly known as the statutory service. The appointments made under these rules failed to give satisfaction, and in 1886 a Commission of fifteen members was directed to investigate the whole subject. One of the principal issues referred to this Commission was whether there should be an examination in India similar to that held annually in London, and a large number of witnesses were examined regarding the advantages and disadvantages of introducing such a system. On a full consideration of all the evidence, the Commission, which contained six native members, came unanimously to the conclusion, that "it is inexpedient to hold an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service simultaneously with the examination in London." Three of the native members did not altogether accept the reasons which had led their colleagues to this conclusion, but they nevertheless concurred in the report, because they considered that the general scheme which had been recommended was "well calculated to secure the end which they had in view."

3. To the general scheme thus unanimously recommended substantial effect has now been given, although not in the precise shape formulated by the Commissioners. It has been deemed preferable to adhere to the procedure laid down in the Act of 1870, and to provide by means of rules that, at the discretion of the local government, any particular proportion or number of any of the offices reserved for the Civil Service may be entered in a list as open to the newly created provincial service. Accordingly, such a list has been prepared for each province, and rules have been framed and issued under the sanction of the Secretary of State, by which the local governments are empowered to bestow any of the reserved posts so "listed" upon natives of India, being members of the provincial service. And not only has this power been conferred; steps have been taken by which the local governments will be obliged to fill one-sixth of the reserved offices by members of the provincial service, when the claims of the natives holding appointments under the Statutory Rules of 1879 have been satisfied. The number of officers annually recruited in England by examinations has for several years been reduced by one-sixth, and will only suffice to fill five-sixths of the reserved appointments.

4. As is pointed out in the letter under reply, the present lists of appointments for which officers promoted from the newly-organised provincial service are eligible have been prepared with reference only to proximate possibilities, and do not include more posts than those which the local governments expect to find provincial candidates qualified to occupy as soon as such posts become available. The Indian Civil Service contains 898 posts, of which 74 are in special or technical departments, not concerned with the general administration of the country. In most of these departments, the chief exception being the political department, which deals with Native States and frontier tribes, the number of covenanted civilians is small, and of the remaining 824 posts, all are not held by covenanted civilians. The lists already published of posts tenable by officers promoted from the provincial service contain 93, or over 15 per cent. of the 612 offices, for which alone provincial officers can at present be regarded as ordinarily qualified. In arriving at this number the provinces of Burma and Assam are excluded from consideration, as also are the posts in the Punjab Commission reserved for military officers, and those high offices specified in paragraph 4 of your memorandum, but it is understood that, in the event of any provincial officer being found qualified for one of these higher offices, it is your intention to proceed under the special provisions of section 3 of the Statute of 1861. A full one-sixth of 612 posts would give only a slightly larger percentage (16·66) than that already conceded. In these calculations no account is taken of such natives of India as may succeed at the open competition in England; and it should be remembered that in 1884 Lord Ripon's Government wrote that, as the proportion of natives admitted under the statutory rules was one-sixth of the whole recruitment of the year, and as a certain number do from time to time obtain appointments through the open competition, "in fixing a percentage of the whole recruitment to be at once reserved for natives, we feel bound to recognize the effect of this double mode of admission, and, on a scrutiny of the results of past years, we think that this percentage may fairly be taken at 18 per cent.

5. The necessity for maintaining an adequate proportion of Europeans in the service is so generally admitted that it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the arguments on which that policy is founded. I will only refer to the fact that, as is pointed out by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, a European officer stands clear of all the sects and disputes, wrether religious or not, which form a prominent feature in Indian life, and thus holds a position of complete and ac knowledged impartiality as between different classes of natives to which few, if any, natives of India can attain. Your Government and almost all the local governments are decidedly of opinion that the limit of one-sixth must be maintained for many years to come; the only exception is the Madras Government, who have expressed the view that that presidency could be efficiently administered if two-thirds of the Civil servants attached to it were Europeans. You are also of opinion that "the proportion of natives in India who succeed in entering the service by competition at the London examination requires to be closey watched; and that it may become necessary hereafter to restrict the total proportion of Indians in the service, as Lord Ripon's Government proposed, to 18 per cent. or some similar figure." It is not, however, necessary at present to discuss this question. I entirely agree with your Government in regarding the maintenance of the Indian Civil Service in the highest efficiency attainable as a matter of supreme importance. This has been well shown in the following passage, with which the introductory portion of the letter under reply concludes :—

"Deducting the 93 posts assigned to the provincial service, the cadre of posts at present reserved for covenanted and military officers is 731. These are the officers on whose administrative capacity and fitness for rule depends the quiet and orderly government of 217½ millions of people, inhabiting 943,000 square miles of territory. This bare statement of figures should, we think, be sufficient to convince any impartial mind of the supreme importance of obtaining the best material, in the best way, for the arduous duties which these officers have to perform. They represent the British Government in India; in the eyes of the people they are the British Government; it is to their personal influence, their impartiality, justice, and efficiency, their physical and moral fitness, that the due administration of the Empire is entrusted; upon them, and not immediately upon military force, our strength rests; any weakening of their influence or deterioration in their efficiency would imply a relaxation of the restraints of government, and a reversion pro tanto to the conditions from which the country emerged only when it came into British possession."

6. Another of the recommendations unanimously accepted by the Public Service Commission was that the limits of age prescribed for candidates at the London competition should be raised from 17 as a minimum to 19, and from 21 as a maximum to 23. This proposal was made in the interests of native candidates, and in consideration of the evidence adduced that natives of India were placed at a disadvntage in competing with Europeans by the lower limits. Full effect has been given to this recomendation.

7. On the whole, I am convinced that the new rules framed under the Statute of 1870 retain all the important features of the scheme which, after full investigation, was accepted by the Public Service Commission as satisfying all the legitimate aspirations of the natives of India, I have already intimat-

ed the opinion of Her Majesty's Governments that an adequate proportion of the members of the Indian Civil Service must always be Europeans; and I agree in your Government's conclusion that any system of simultaneous examinations, identical in their nature, at which all who compete would be entitled to be classified in one list according to merit, would be incompatible with this condition, which you, in common with Her Majesty's Government, regard as indispensable.

8. But it is not the European element alone which requires to be maintained. It is also indispensable, if the people are to be kept contented, and if large and important classes are not to be alienated from our rule, that a reasonable proportion of the higher offices should be filled by Mahomedans, Sikhs, and others, who have evinced a large capacity for the practical work of administration, but little or no aptitude for passing examinations with success. Sir D. Fitzpatrick remarks that "if absolutely open competition would result," as he evidently thinks it must, "in setting one of two great hostile parties above the other, we must either have some sort of limited competition, or give up competition altogether." And his apprehensions are fully borne out by experience in Bengal, where, as shown in the letter under reply, it was found that the system of recruiting for the subordinate executive service by competition had absolutely excluded Mahomedans and natives of Behar and of Orissa, and would speedily, if persisted in, have resulted in the entire service being given over to Bengali Hindoos. From the enclosures contained in your letter under reply and from your letter of Jan 24, 1894, it appears that the class of natives of India who usually enter the Civil Service by competition are not considered suitable for service in Burma, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, or Sindh, and that the number of such natives allotted to the Province of Bengal has already approached a point beyond which it is thought unwise to allow it to go. So long as these conditions remain it must be apparent that serious difficulties might be caused by the influx into the service of a large number of natives recruited by competitive examination, whether in England or India.

9. One of the most valuable features of the existing system is that a superior provincial service has been constituted for each province, comprising both the appointments newly listed (or which may hereafter be listed) as open to others than Indian civilians and the higher posts in the judicial and executive departments of the old uncovenanted service. The object of this measure was to raise the status and tone of the old uncovenanted service by forming a superior service of considerable dignity, and by holding out to all members of that service who distinguish themselves by their ability and trustworthiness the prospect of promotion to posts ordinarily held by members of the Imperial service. I attach very great importance to this consideration, and, even if these meritorious officers could equitably be deprived of the new prospects which have been unfolded before them, I should be most reluctant to sanction any step which would relegate them to their former position. The provincial service, as now constituted, includes, besides a large number of lucrative and responsible appointments of a miscellaneous character, 1,827 posts, which involve the exercise of high judicial, magisterial, or executive functions, and carry salaries ranging from 200 to 1,000 rs. per mensem. To these the 93 posts already listed, rising in pay to 2,000 rs. a month, will be added at the earliest moment compatible with due regard to the vested interests or reasonable expectations of others. Moreover, the dignity of the new provincial services has been distinctly enhanced by their separation from the subordinate services, which include, over and above the entire ministerial staff of the different Government offices and a large variety of miscellaneous posts, upwards of 1,900 appointments, also involving judicial or executive powers, and carrying salaries of from 100 to 250 rs. per mensem. Both these divisions of the old uncovenanted service are manned almost entirely by natives of India, and upon them devolves the bulk of the judicial and executive business of the country, the imperial service being restricted to the smallest number possible and reserved for the superintendence of the administration, for the supervision of districts, and for such other work as must, as a rule, be discharged by European officers. It is evident that the prospect of rising by merit form the subordinate to the provincial division of the old uncovenanted service, and in the latter to the "listed" posts, must have the best effect on the tone of the entire staff as well as on the qulity of the recruits who join either of the two divisions. Sir Antony MacDonnell, considers that this hope "has raised new aspirations and inspired new energy into the great body of Indian native officials." "There has now," he says, "been infused throughout the provincial service, from the lowest grade to the highest, an improved tone and a higher sense of dignity and responsibility, which will continue to increase as the number of listed posts increases;" and in his opinion "it would be a public calamity if this improved tone in the administration were to be destroyed." Other local governments bear testimony to the same effect, and their reports leave no room for doubt that the provincial services as now improved hold out advantages sufficient to attract the best recruits that India can supply.

10. Your Government thus summarise the reasons which have induced them to dissent from the proposal to establish a simultaneous examination in India:—

"(1) No such concession is necessary for the fulfilment of the so-called pledges upon which the claim has been founded.

"(2) The practical difficulties of introducing a system of simultaneous examinations would be extremely serious.

"(3) It is conceded that, in order to insure the efficient government of the country, a minimum of European officials is indispensable. Such a minimum could not be maintained in the event of simultaneous examination being resorted to in this country.

"(4) It would be entirely out of the question to reduce the existing minimum of Europeans at the present time.

"(5) Open competition is not the best way of selecting natives of the higher ranks of the service. It may be necessary in Europe in order to check nepotism, but in this case nepotism is impossible. Probation by actual employment forms a competitive examination of the best kind. Competitive examination in India would certainly have the effect of admitting a large number of competitors deficient in the qualifications necessary for the higher ranks of the service, and whose antecedents and origin would not be such as to command the confidence or the good will of the classes for whose welfare they would be responsible; on the other hand, it would exclude the most valuable and capable assistance which the British Government could obtain from natives of India, in the Sikhs, Mahomedans, and other races accustomed to rule and possessing exceptional strength of character, but deficient in literary education.

"(6) The proposed change would, unless the irreducible minimum of Europeans is to be diminished, involve the withdrawal of the appointments recently given, after the fullest consideration, to the provincial service, and would thus deprive that service of the prizes promised to it, disappointing its hopes and lowering its efficiency by a sense of injustice."

11. Her Majesty's Government are most anxious that the natives of the country should enjoy every facility, compatible with the maintenance of the efficiency of the administration and the safety of British rule, to enter the public service of India, and they have reconsidered the whole subject with a sincere desire to give full weight to the arguments in favour of a system of simultaneous examinations; but they have arrived at the conclusion that there are insuperable objections to the establishment of that system, and that by far the best method of meeting the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of the country is to bestow such of the higher posts as can be made available for them on those who distinguish themselves by their capacity and trustworthiness in the performance of subordinate duties.

12. Upon a careful review of the whole question, Her Majesty's Government agree with your Government that the system laely established is based on just and wise principles, and they are of opinion that, subject to such alterations in detail as experience may prove to be necessary, it should be maintained.—I have, &c.,

HENRY H. FOWBER.

So long as the rupee continues depressed, observes a contemporary, we must expect to have rumours circulating as to what the Government of India mean to do with a view to bettering the position. First there was the London report that the mints were to be re-opened this month, though how this could possibly help to keep the rupee above bullion level was never explained. Now it is rumoured that the cotton duties are to be imposed at one. There is no foundation for either report. The mints will remain closed, for both the Home and Indian Governments are agreed that the experiment of suspending coinage shall have a fair trial. As to the cotton duties there are many preliminaries to be settled before this step can be actually taken. In the first instance proposals must be made to the Secretary of State and his consent to the measure must be obtained: then His Lordship in turn must gain the consent of Parliament. After this the Government of India must prepare a tariff and make arrangements at the ports and in the interior for the assessment and levy of an import duty and of a countervailing excise, if the latter were insisted upon at home as it certainly would be. Finally the tariff would have to be sanctioned by the Indian Legislature, for a law must, of course, precede executive action. It will be readily understood that all this must be a work of time; and, if the duties are to be imposed, the cold weather will be reached before action can be taken. The Government could not legislate in the matter at Simla; they would have to give the mercantile community an opportunity of having their say both on principle and details.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Indian Companies' Act is about to be revised, I earnestly hope the authorities will give their serious attention to two most important matters in the interest of shareholders and the investing public, and I trust you also will wield your pen on the subject. One is about auditors and the other is in reference to votes for passing extraordinary or special resolutions. It has become the fashion of late to nominate auditors who have no knowledge of book-keeping and accounts, and who are frequently relatives or dependents of agents and directors. Now, we all know that auditors should be competent and independent men, and they are *de facto* officers of the company, as was distinctly stated by the judge who lately pronounced judgment in the Himalaya Bank case. The auditors should, therefore, be men unconnected with, and independent of, the company and its directors or agents, and should, moreover, be men duly qualified for the important post, and as we have few public or chartered accountants, I submit that no one should be eligible unless he holds a licence or certificate from the Commissioner of the High Court. If no one can be placed in charge of steam-engines and boilers without holding a certificate of competency from the inspector of boilers or the Boiler Act Examining Board, why not make the auditors also subject to a certificate from the High Court? If this be done, or a clause to this effect be introduced in the new or revised Indian Companies Act, the public and particularly the poor and innocent investors will be greatly protected. While on this subject, I would like to ask whether a broker who has dealings with a bank or company and is dependent on its patronage can be called and considered an independent auditor, and does he not become disqualified from becoming an auditor, he being an officer of the bank and at the same time its broker, and *ipso facto* not permitted by the bank's charter or regulations from holding such a place? If he chooses to become the auditor, then he should cease to be its broker. I know and could cite instances of perfectly ignorant persons being chosen by the directors to be the auditors, merely to oblige a big man or give weight to his recommendation! Further, is it safe and proper to give such posts to insolvents, when the names of Justices of the Peace are struck off the list should they go through the Insolvency Act? Now, I come to votes in regard to special resolutions. According to the Act, it is necessary to have three-fourths of the votes in order to pass a special resolution for winding up the company or knocking off the vicious and pernicious system of quarter of an anna commission on the number of pounds of yarn manufactured, be they Nos. 6s, 8s, 10s, or 40s, and this is the curse of all our cotton spinning companies in the present adverse times, the consequence of which is that agents secure one-fourth of the votes, and thus defy the other three-fourths! Thus, if a company have 100 shares, the agent anyhow retains or secures votes on twenty-six shares, and thereby he is able to defy the remaining holders of seventy-four shares from carrying out the special resolution!

Now, Sir, I propose that the votes for carrying a special resolution be those of the majority, or at least half the number of the voters, then our blessed agents who insist on their quarter-anna commission, whether the mill be gaining or losing, will have to buy and hold at least half the stock of the company instead of a quarter only. But I would make it still more stringent or difficult and direct that when the minority amount to twenty-five per cent. of the total voters, the directors shall, upon a requisition from the majority, submit the question or special resolution for the confirmation of the judge in chambers, I mean the High Court. These are two important subjects, and I consider I have done my duty in bringing the same, through your journal, to the notice of the Legislative Council and of yourself as the exponent of public opinion.

M. R. DE QUADROS.

Apollo House, June 8.

P. S.—Since writing the above it has occurred to me that in order to secure an independent auditor or to make the auditor independent, it will be well for the Legislature to decree that directors and agents shall have no votes or voice in the election and selection of auditors. This must be entirely left to the other shareholders. Another thing which is absolutely necessary in the case of shop-keepers carrying on business as a joint-stock company is to require them to keep proper stock books, showing the quantity, original cost, and value of goods on hand, just as is done by merchants for the absence of such books and details leads to frauds and falsification of accounts, and difficulty or impossibility on the part of auditors to test the correctness of the stock and their value. The stocks should be valued by competent men and outsiders or experts, and not by the managers or agents of the company. This is also a matter for Legislature to guard against.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really a matter of regret to find that no one should have condescended to take any serious notice of the suggestion contained in the letter appeared sometime back regarding the Hoonda system existing in the Pathare Prabhu community. Those who happened to read the letter were of opinion that it was merely a work of some fertile brain intended to do no good if the suggestion was acted upon. Some said that the rich would not care to join the fund if started, and others asserted that the fund would not work on the basis of the Parsee marriage fund, on account of our community being a small one. I quite admit the truth of the last assertion, but maintain, if the last proposal is not feasible, it should be worked in quite a different way. If there is a will there is a way. Some of my caste-fellows must remember how hard a battle they had to fight when the relief fund was started, and they should be prepared to encounter equally a hard struggle once more this time. If the worthy gentlemen, who worked with heart and soul for collecting the subscription of the relief fund, take once more the trouble of doing a similar thing, and prevailing upon each individual, whether rich or poor, of our community to pay his one month's salary and the professional men their one month's average income towards this marriage fund, they would be rendering very excellent and valuable services to the needy and poor of our community, and thereby not only assist others, but to a certain extent would be assisting themselves. It may not be perhaps in one's power to pay his month's salary all at once, but he may pay it by instalments or in a way as would be suitable to him. If our rich men would not like to take the advantage of the fund, they would be welcome to do so; but that should not be the reason why they should keep themselves aloof and not pay or contribute towards this fund. You find many benevolent men who do acts of charity not with the object of benefiting themselves, but with a desire that others should take the fruit of it. If, therefore, the fund is started on the above basis it will work admirably. There are also good prospects of this fund augmenting by leaps and bounds as you are aware that our sons, who take education at present, would in the long run either secure employment or turn out professional men; but in any case their month's salary or income, as the case may be, would be added to this fund, and thus the fund, instead of decreasing, would go on increasing day by day.—Yours, &c.,

S.

A POINT of Banking Law of some interest to bankers generally in this country has just been decided in the District Court, Lahore. The case was a claim by Kashi Ram, Mathra Das, and Hurgobind, sons of Kota Mul, against (1) Mrs. Robson, widow of the late Mr. J. Robson, (2) the Punjab Banking Company, Ld., for Rs. 2,598 on pro. notes. The facts of the case may be briefly stated as follows:—Mr. Robson executed to Kota Mul certain promissory notes, value Rs. 6,000. Of these pro. notes, three of Rs. 1,000 each were made payable at or into the Punjab Bank, and they were endorsed and deposited for collection with the bank. One note was discounted, the other two not being collected on maturity, Kota Mul asked the bank to return them, but the Manager refused to do so until the money due on the discounted bill, which could not be realized from Mr. Robson, was paid by Kota Mul. The bank sued Mr. Robson and Kota Mul on the discounted and dishonoured bill, and obtained a joint decree against them. After this, Mr. Robson having died, Kota Mul brought the present suit to recover from Mrs. Robson and the bank the value of the notes detained with interest. Meanwhile Kota Mul also died, and his sons were brought on the record as legal representatives. Mrs. Robson failed to appear, and the case was proceeded against her *ex parte*. The bank pleaded that it had a lien on the deposited bills until the debt due by Kota Mul on account of the discounted and dishonoured bill was paid. The cause came on for final disposal before Rai Buta Mal, District Judge, Lahore. Babu K. P. Roy, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Alweyne Turner, barrister-at-law, for the Punjab Bank; Mrs. Robson was not represented. In a lengthy and exhausted judgment Rai Buta Mal found that the plaintiffs had altogether failed to prove the liability of the Punjab Bank. He granted an *ex parte* decree against Mrs. Robson, as representative of Mr. Robson.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the last annual report of the Survey Department, state that the cost rate of the cadastral operations in Behar is still above the level which, it is hoped, will be reached when the subordinates have had further practice and experience. This remark should be noted carefully in view of the agitation against current operations in the province.

THE mountains of Kashmir have an unusual covering of snow for the time of the year, and it is quite possible that a flood more devastating than the one of last year may again occur. Everything, however, that engineering skill can do to avert the consequences of such a calamity has been done.

MAJOR C. J W. GRANT, V.C., 12th Begiment (2nd Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, *vice* Captain H. H. Aspinall.

A FEW nights ago, a party of three natives on their way to Amritsar city for the purpose of making purchases for some wedding festivities, lay down to rest for the night by the road-side in a garden. During the night a murderous assault was made on them; one of the party was killed, and the other two so badly wounded that they are now lying in hospital in a precarious condition. Luckily, however, one of these men, it is said, was conscious the whole time of the assault, and it is trusted that the murderer will soon be brought to justice.

QUITE a young lad at the village of Phanki, near Lahore, murdered a little girl, the other day, for the sake of her jewellery.

ANOTHER dacoity, attended with fatal results, occurred, the other day, on the roads between Rewari and Narowal. The dacoits attacked some Bunnias and plundered property, worth about Rs.4,000, after killing three men and wounding two. The police are in persuit of the culprits.

THE zemindars at Hazroo in the Rawalpindi district have suffered a very heavy loss by fire. Some mischievous villagers set fire to a large grain stack. The flames were gradually communicated to about fifty other stacks of grain, all of which were destroyed. The loss is estimated at several thousand rupees.

A NATIVE moharir at Quetta is said to have drawn Rs. 1,500 from the Government treasury there on a forged bill. The accused, with two others, has been arrested. On searching the moharir's house the police discovered about 200 tolas of bar silver and an instrument for making spurious coins.

A NUMBER of important documents, which are stated to have been extracted from the Court of the Honorary Magistrates at Wazirabad, some months ago, are now said to have been discovered in the houses of a court moharir and a native doctor. The papers are alleged to have been stolen for the purpose of concealing documentary evidence in some cases.

THE Assam Government has just completed its report on the Abor expedition, which goes this week to the Government of India. The report is said to be a voluminous one, and in addition to the narratives of Captain Maxwell and Mr. Needham, a paper on the general subject of our dealings with the tribe has been prepared by the Chief Commissioner.

MAJOR VYSE is lying very seriously ill at Srinagar.

THE Cawnpore Tent Club met at one of their pleasantest fixtures on Friday the 1st at Bilhour, and hunted on the Saturday following. Colonel Babington, of the 16th Lancers, obtained three first spears, Mr. Gough, of the same regiment one, Mr. Wrench one, and Captain Williams (R. M. F.) one, total 6. This makes a total score of 58 pigs since the first meet of the season, and nearly double already last year's bag for the whole season. The Club are to be congratulated on their exceptional good fortune due in no small measure to the great interest and activity taken in their proceedings by that sporting officer, Mr. Shakespear of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, who is at present officiating as honorary secretary.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"It is with deep regret that I have to record the death, to-day, from fever, at "Gorse House," of Mrs. Welsh, wife of Mr. W. H. Welsh, of the Madras Civil Service, and well-known in Ootacamund society before as Miss Ross Child."

THE *Times of Ceylon* of June 2 says:—"The force of the monsoon has much increased, and rain has fallen heavily and continuously since very early this morning. The wind also has been high, and at times has been very squally. There is evidently more of both to come. A sensible change has already been made in the atmosphere, and we hope that copious showers will fall all over the Island, for rain appears to be much needed in almost every quarter. No damage that we have heard of has yet been done along the coast."

THE Madras Government, observes the Allahabad paper, must be about the last in the field with the publication of its scheme for the constitution of the Provincial Service for the necessary notifications have only just appeared in the Fort St. George *Gazette*. The delay would not appear to have been due to any strivings after originality for the main lines of the scheme seem to correspond closely enough to those that have been laid down elsewhere. The Provincial service is to consist of two branches, the executive taking in the deputy collectors, for whom there are seventy-nine places, and the judicial the subordinate judges and muniffs. In addition fifteen "listed appointments" hitherto reserved for the Civil Service, are thrown open to Provincials, to wit, four district and sessions judgeships, two collectorates one under-secretaryship, one secretaryship to the board of revenue, and the remainder deputy collectorships of a superior grade equivalent to subdivisional charges in these parts.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the undertaking of the earthwork on the Saugor-Kotri extension of the Indian Midland Railway, should the distress in the Saugor and Damoh districts of the Central Provinces render it necessary that the work should be started as a famine relief work.

THE inaugural dinner of the Hyderabad Contingent Dinner Club took place at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, the 23rd ultimo. The following officers were present:—Col. W. J. Bell, Col. R. Bullock, Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieut. A. C. F. Bourchier, Gen. S. Chamier, Lieut. H. A. V. Cummins, Lieut. R. C. H. Chalmers, Col. Sir C. Euan-Smith, Sur.-Gen. C. T. Eves, Col. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, Col. Farrington, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Lieut. G. S. Fraser, Gen. Sir C. J. S. Gough, Major C. Gubbins, Col. R. C. Henchy, Col. A. G. W. Hemans, Rev. F. C. Hill, Col. A. C. Havelock, Gen. H. A. Justice, Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Gen. A. C. Lilly, Gen. Sir J. W. Macqueen, Lieut. G. S. Morris, Sir W. Mackenzie, Capt. E. G. Nicolls, Capt. G. W. Priestley, Gen. E. H. Power, Gen. M. Protheroe, Sur.-Col. W. H. Roberts, Brig.-Sur. G. D. Riddell, Lieut. J. S. Richards, Lieut. E. Tennant, Gen. T. T. Turton, Major F. D. Welchman, and Dy.-Sur.-Gen. B. Williamson.

THE Government of India have passed resolutions on the annual notes of Mr. R. G. Macdonald, reviewing the revenue and expenditure connected with civil works and the Public Works Department during the year 1892-93. The Government in commenting on these notes express a hope that works of communication, particularly feeder railways, will have the first claim on the annual assignments for expenditure on Public Works. Mr. Macdonald's notes on the working of Indian railways are as usual most interesting as showing how profitable or otherwise the various lines are.

COMMANDER R. D. P. Jones, R. I. M., has been permitted to retire from June 30, 1894.

THE annual dinner in commemoration of the defence of the Lucknow Residency will be held, at the Holborn Restaurant, on June 13. The acting honorary secretary, Dinner Committee (53, Wimpole Street, W.), will be glad to receive the names of members of the garrison and of Havelock's relieving force who intend to be present.

IN the new library edition of Sir Alfred Lyall's "The Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India" (Murray), the author has extended the history to the time of the Mutiny. Much additional matter has been added, as well as an entirely new and excellent map of England's Asiatic possessions.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S latest contribution to story-telling is called "The Jungle Book" (Macmillan and Co.), and contains a mixture of tales and poems about wild animals, chiefly natives of India. Several of them have already appeared in magazines, but possess sufficient interest and literary merit to justify their preservation in the form of a handsome and well-illustrated volume.

PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE has been unwell since her arrival in England, with an internal malady, from which she has suffered for several years past, and she has gone to Harrowgate to take a course of the waters, and will proceed from that place to join the Queen at Balmoral.

IT is notified that as recently announced the honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath, inventor of phonographic shorthand; Dr. I. C. Bucknil, F.R.S., of Bournemouth, the originator of the Volunteer movement; Alderman Murch, ex-Mayor of Bath; and Mr. George Williams, one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE annual sports between Sandhurst and Woolwich were held on May 18, at Sandhurst, the former winning six events to three.

NEWS of the wreck of the Valkyrie is contradicted.

HENRY TWISDON FORBES, against whom a receiving order was granted on March 2 last, states that for many years he was in the Indian Army, from which he retired in 1881 with the rank of colonel and a pension of £365 per annum. He returns his liabilities at £1,584, of which £1,234 are unsecured, and there do not appear to be any available assets. The Official Receiver (Mr. H. Brougham) asserts that in 1881 the debtor was adjudged bankrupt in India, his liabilities then amounting to about £1,500, and he has obtained his discharge under these proceedings. The debtor attributes his present failure to his household and personal expenses having exceeded his income, to heavy interest on borrowed money, and immediately, to the action of the petitioning creditor. He makes no proposal, and has been adjudged bankrupt.

THE Duke of York, who was accompanied by the Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, on May 19, performed the ceremony of imaugurating the new footbridge, lock, and weir, which have been erected at Richmond, at a cost of £61,000. There were public rejoicings at Richmond, on May 23, when a general holiday was observed. Richmond and Twickenham were profusely decorated, and both towns were illuminated at night. A procession about a mile and a-half long made a tour of the streets early in the day, and this was followed by a review of seventeen fire-brigades from all parts of the district, aquatic sports, and finally by an illumination of the river. At night it was estimated that there were over 100,000 persons in the town.

THE Duke of York was, on May 20, elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and Master of the Corporation, in the place of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, resigned.

THE Duke of York was, on May 22, at Marlborough House, invested by the Prince of Wales (acting in the name of the Queen-Regent of Spain and on behalf of the King) with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

THE *Spectator* is again to the fore with dog stories, this time showing dogs to be good art critics. Mr. Frank Wright says:—"We had for a new-comer to our circle a little terrier dog. I was informed it had been seen in the library facing a large-sized portrait of myself and barking furiously. I was somewhat sceptical until a day or two later I saw it repeat the performance. I have wondered whether it was because the dog thought it a good or bad representation of the original, and so was complimenting or otherwise the artist." Mr. B. Thompson relates the following experience:—"A few years ago a sagacious but quite uneducated old terrier came with his master to call for me, and coiled himself on the hearthrug while we talked. Turning himself round in the intervals of slumber, his eye caught an oil-painting just over his head (a life-size half-length of a gentleman). He immediately sat up, showed his teeth, and growled, not once but continually, as both angry and mortified that neither eyes nor nose had given him notice of the arrival of a stranger! The next instance was similar, except that the chief actor was a young, intelligent collie, who, on the sudden discovery of a man looking at him from the wall, barked long and furiously. In both instances, after their excitement had subsided, I led the dogs to look at another picture similar in size, and also of a gentleman, but neither of them would take the smallest notice of it. I need only add that the picture which the dogs appreciated was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn—the other was not. Might not a few sagacious canine members be a useful addition to the Royal Academy Hanging Committee?"

EIGHTEEN agricultural settlements set apart, a generation ago, for the Jews in the Governments of Yekaterinoslav and Kherson have not proved (an Odessa correspondent says) a great success. According to a report made by the agent of the Minister of Imperial Domains, the Jews are generally in the habit of sub-letting their holdings to Russian peasants and farmers, whilst they themselves are engaged as tavern-keepers and money-lenders in the neighbouring villages, and as agents for the grain speculators in the seaport enterpots. An order just issued by the Minister of Agriculture imposes a tax of 2 roubles and 47 copecks per dessiatim per annum on these Jewish holdings, and directs that the lands shall be cultivated by the families of the Jewish colonists to whom they are directly apportioned.

A STRANGE encounter with brigands took place, the other day, at Camarata, near Girgenti, in Sicily. The carabineers had heard that twenty-eight mules of the value of 12,000 francs had been stolen on the banks of the river Platani. Three carabineers rode off immediately and overtook the robbers, four in number. On being summoned to surrender, the brigands replied by firing at the carabineers, and after a short struggle two of the robbers rode off safe and sound, while the other two were overcome by the carabineers and firmly bound. One of them was shot through the arm. Of the carabineers, one was slightly injured by a ball which had grazed his head. But the most curious thing was that while the encounter was taking place, the train from Palermo passed close by. Seeing what was going on, the engine-driver slackened speed, and he, the conductor, and the passengers fired shots from guns and revolvers into the air to intimidate the brigands. Other travellers waved their handkerchiefs in honour of the carabineers, and altogether the scene resembled an incident on the American prairies.

WITCHCRAFT, as Mr. Scrooge would have remarked, is humbug; but we are constantly reminded that the superstition has survived the faith. Here and there in country districts, not very remote, you may come across an herbalist whose traffic in potions and balsams and simples alternates with the sale of spells and merchandise in charms. Quite lately Dr. Tyler exhibited some of these: dried onions, stuck through and through with pins for the recapture of a recalcitrant lover, and the like. We, too, have seen a rudely-shaped head of clay, which like the patriarch Job's, was filled with barbed fishhooks; that toothache might gain for some cur of a man the conquest which neither his wit nor his wantonness could attain. Only a month ago a youth was charged at Chorley, in Lancashire, with having assaulted the lady of his choice by pricking her with pins. He had been ill, and began, he thought, to pine away; therefore, he consulted some gipsies, who told him that the young woman had buried in her house some charm that disquieted his soul within him, and caused his flesh to wither. Only the shedding of her blood, they told him, could break the spell. Therefore, he shed it, and now he is bound over in £100 to keep the peace for twelve months. Most of us, perhaps, would be bound over in sums, if we turned our secretest faiths similarly to act.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE annual meeting of the members and subscribers of the Native General Library was held, on Saturday evening, at the Framjee Cowasji Institute, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, presiding. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the revised rules and regulations of the library had been prepared by the committee at the desire of several members expressed at their last annual meeting, and he hoped that they would be acceptable to them. In order to meet the increasing demand of the members, additional copies of English, Guzerati, and Marathi newspapers, and some illustrated paper had been subscribed during the year. They had purchased from Messrs. Graham and Co. about three hundred books belonging to the circulating library, and negotiations were being carried on with the liquidators of Messrs. Karani and Co. for the purchase of books at a reasonable price. Old books in law and medicine having been worn out, the honorary secretary had been requested to replace them by purchasing new books. Every possible effort was made by the committee to carry out the wishes of both the members and the subscribers, and their number that day was 980. The committee paid attention to their finances also, and it was satisfactory to know that the expenditure was less by Rs. 600 than the previous year. Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Masani, the new librarian, had given entire satisfaction to all in the discharge of his duties. The report of the committee, which had been circulated amongst the members, was then adopted. A number of resolutions having been passed the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE WHEAT CROP.

THE Final Memorandum on the Wheat Crop for the season ending 31st March is published as follows:—

Season, Area, and Outturn.—The harvest has varied considerably in different parts of India, being decidedly bad in the Central Provinces, excellent in the Punjab, and moderate elsewhere. The plentiful rains of last summer and autumn, though in some tracts excessive, were, as a general rule, favourable to sowings, but the weather subsequently experienced differed considerably in the various provinces. In Bombay and Berar the conditions varied largely from district to district: in some places damage was caused by blight and want of rain, on others by rust and excess of rain, and in others again by frost, hail or rats: the normal area, however, had been put under wheat, and as there was more success than failure the general outturn was above the average in both provinces. The acreage sown in the Central Provinces was slightly below normal, and as the crop suffered severely from heavy rain in November the produce only reached half the usual standard on the acreage sown and has only given an aggregate outturn of 69 per cent. of the ordinary average of the province. In the Jubbulpore district of this province the outturn is only one-third of the normal, while in two orther districts, Saugor and Damoh, to whole crop of wheat—the staple food of the districts—has undergone such a complete failure that steps have already been taken to meet local distress. In Bengal the cultivation of wheat appears to be yearly extending, but the outturn of the year, which otherwise would have been good, was reduced by a rainless winter to some $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a full average. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown was large, but the crop, which promised well till the end of January, was much damaged by subsequent high winds and rust, which have brought about a poorer yield than has been known for many years. In the Pubjab even the enormous area sown in 1892 was exceeded by 17 per cent. in 1893, and it is difficult to imagine a year more favourable to the province as a whole. The outturn is 16 per cent. above that of last year and 40 per cent. above the normal. The grain stores are full to overflowing, and competent judges state that no such crop has been known for twenty years.

Exports and prices.—The outturn in India generally has been above average, although in consequence presumably of heavy crops in Europe and America the exports from India have been abnormally low.

Only 608,000 tons of wheat left the country during the twele months ending 31st March 1894 against 749,000 tons in the preceeding twelve months, and the proportion of exports to outturn is estimated at 8·8 per cent. against 22 per cent. and 14 per cent. in the previous two years. Though there is a slight rise in exports from the Punjab and in the imports to Eastern Oudh and Behar, the trade between province and province has been, generally speaking, very dull, and the great failure of the harvest in Saugor and Damoh has as yet produced little effect on its course. The declinein the export trade and the general abundance of the harvests have combined to keep prices at a very low figure, and even in those districts where the crop was a more or less complete failure prices are still moderate.

MARS RINGS US UP.

IF certain leading scientists state the truth, there can be no question that Mars is ringing the Earth up. Mysterious sounds are heard on all long telephone lines when the earth is used as a return, especially in the calm stillness of the night. From this statement can anything else be deduced than that Mars is ringing us up? Besides, there is what may be called corroborative evidence. These mysterious sounds, to which Mr. W. H. Preece lately made allusion, seem to correspond with those noticed by Thomas A. Edison, who has turned Ogden Mountain, in New Jersey, into a great magnet and coiled miles of wire about it. At the time of the last opposition of Mars, he noticed an increase of the seismic mutterings which have recently been so violent. Mr. Edison and Mr. Preece are only two of the scientists who are now experimenting along these lines, and the whole scientific world is watching the progress being made. Neither Mr. Edinson nor Mr. Preece has been so bold as to say that the strange sounds referred to are messages sent by the inhabitants of Mars to those of earth, but they have not otherwise explained them. On the other hand, there are many scientists firm in the belief that the next few years will witness the opening up of communication between the people of the two planets. This conviction has been enormously strengthened by the strange lights seen at the Lick Observatory when Mars was under observation during its opposition a little over a year ago. The three lights were arranged in a triangle. Nightly as the great red orb rose from her ocean bed to the vault of heaven the lights flashed out as soon as darkness had set in, and in the immense lens of the Lick telescope they glowed with steady and continued effulgence. Was this an effort of the inhabitants of Mars to attract the attention of those on earth? Such had been the opinion of Flammarion, who had argued in favour of Earth signalling back with a triangle of lights thirty miles across. It was shown that the conditions of Mars were more nearly those of Earth than that of any other planet. Both of the snow caps could be plainly seen. The canal theory of Schiapparelli has like-wise many believers, who asssert that the strangestraight lines on Mars are canals built by its highly civilised inhabitants. Mr. Preece says he has kept a record of the strange, mysterious sounds which have attracted his attention, while Edison has done likewise. These will require much study to decipher, if they are messages from Mars. But here, perhaps, "Professor" Garmer may be of some service, for to him strange sounds are so many messages of love. Anyhow, as the above sounds are not otherwise explained, we take it as proved that Mars is ringing, if not signalling. When will communication be established? The mystery of electricity is the strange fluctuations it undergoes. If it were an earth property solely it would be steady, as it would be were it common to all the universe and not interfered with. But its strange goings and comings, its apparent relations to the sun, and yet its known sympathy with other heavenly bodies, seem to show that somebody somewhere is fooling with the dynamo and cutting off and turning on the current. It is impossible to believe that this is being done on earth. Ergs, some Martian or Martians must be responsible. Q.E.D.

THE Government of India doubtless hoped that the discussion which was promised in Parliament on the Indian financial position would have taken place ere now, and some pronouncement have been made by the Secretary of State regarding the policy of the Ministry in the matter of the Cotton Duties. But there seems not the least probability of that discussion coming off until the annual debate on the Indian Budget, which promises to be delayed as usual until August. Then we may learn whether the present Ministry—if meanwhile they have not been displaced—adhere to their old decision not to impose the duties, or whether they will give way to feeling in India. As we said some ago, the drop in exchange must necessitate new sources of revenue being opened up in India; the steadily increasing deficit in this year's accounts must be met by additional taxation in some form or other. Lancashire is certain to make a great fight against the duties, and if the English cotton-spinners are defeated they will to a certainty insist on a countervailing excise. It is, we think, unfortunate that the rumour of the immediate imposition of the duties should have become current just now, as piece-goods may be "rushed" into India by importers, in which case there would inevitably be a further fall in exchange and the balance of trade would be seriously disturbed. Those who are inclined to embark upon this speculation would do well to remember that the opinion of Parliament on the subject has yet to be taken, and that months must pass before any legislation out here can be attempted. The Secretary of State has before him all the representations from India on the question, and it is impossible yet to calculate what effect these have produced.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE leave granted to Captain C. T. Blewitt, Royal Artillery, is extended by one month.

CAPTAINS A. W. W. A. THELLUSSON and T. G. MacLaren, Scottish Borderers, exchange Battalions.

PAYMASTER AND HONORARY MAJOR H. C. COWELL, East Surrey Regiment, is permitted to proceed home in anticipation of promotion to Staff Paymaster.

CAPTAIN C. E. POONDER, 25th Madras Infantry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction during the absence on leave of Major Renny.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR EDWIN COLLEN has been deputed to arrange with the India Office during his stay in England for the carrying out of the new Army Corps system in October.

THE battalions of British Infantry, proceeding to India by the next trooping season, have been allotted to the following stations:—1st Bn. West Surrey Regt. to Umballa; 1st Bn. Scottish Rifles to Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur; 2nd Bn. South Lancashire Regt. to Kamptee; 1st Bn. Shropshire L. I. to Fort William; and 2nd Bn. Irish Rifles to Bombay.

A tablet has just been placed in the Rochester Cathedral, near the south transept, in memory of Col. Andrew Macpherson, 24th Regt, who greatly distinguished himself during the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49, when he was dangerously wounded at the terrible battle of Chillianwallah, where, out of 964 officers and men of his regiment who went into action, 528 were killed or wounded.

SEC. LIEUT. C. G. HAY, promoted into the 2nd Bn Dorsetshire Regt., from colour-sergeant 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt. in India, was educated at Marlborough College and Cambridge University. He is the son of Col. Hay, D. L., J. P., who has commanded the 3rd Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt. since 1879. Lieut. Hay has qualified in Higher Hindustani and Persian, and has passed through the signalling school in India as sergeant-instructor.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Captain G. S. C. Jenkinson, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rohilkhand District, 60 days' privilege leave. Out of India:—Captain W. R. Minchin, West Kent Regiment, pending retirement; Major A. M. Renny, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, and Lieutenant T. L. Trethewy, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for 6 months. In India.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Griffiths, 20th Bengal Infantry, to 15th October next.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. M. Battye to be permanent Squadron Officer. 12th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant C. Thomson to officiating Medical charge of Regiment. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. E. White to be Adjutant. 32nd Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain S. B. Smith, from 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiating Medical charge. 1-3 Gurkhas.—Surgeon-Major A. Duncan, from 1-Gurkhas, to officiating Medical charges. 1-5 Gurkhas.—Captain C. M. Crawford, from 2nd Battalion, to be officiating Wing Commander.

THE following officers have been permitted to join the Army Service Corps on probation, viz.—Lieutenants M. R. de B. James, Royal Lancaster Regt.; W. M. Hall, West Yorkshire Regt.; C. M. Kemble, Yorkshire Regt.; L. W. Atcherley, East Lancashire Regt.; H. G. A. Garsia, East Surrey Regt.; W. S. Swabey, Yorkshire L. I.; and M. H.; Knaggs, North Staffordshire Regt.; and Sec. Lieutenants A. J. Maling, 16th Lancers; E. M. Murray, Royal Warwickshire Regt.; A. G. L. Learoyd, Norfolk Regt.; G. E. Pigott, Royal Welsh Fus.; H. D. Milward, Worcestershire Regt.; and C. C. Todd, Royal Dublin Fus.

THE following is a list in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the Militia Subalterns who have passed the Literary Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April. Marks as appended:—Burgoyne, G A, 6748; Fellows, E G, 6676; Reed, H T, 6262; Hughes, W H F, 6062; Clarke, A L C, 6052; Dooner, W D, 5820; Collier, B W, 5641; Lockwood, H V, 5519; Markham, A J, 5455; Collis, R H, 5071; Wyatt, L J, 5059; Ess, G, 5055; Smallpiece, G A M, 4959; Perkins, C A C, 4954; Carden, D A, 4868; Elderton, R P S, 4863; Richards, H W, 4839; Cavendish, H S H, 4777; Moss, L B, 4759; Bagnell, F G, 4738; Lethbridge, E A K, 4678; Cooper, F S, 4670; Chapman, P, 4563; Watt, D Y, 4558; Escombe, C A, 4542; Mason, A, 4506; Bayley, R W W, 4505; Trench, C S M, 4484; Torbett, F H E, 4443; Burgoyne, R M, 4433; Gillon, A, 4422; Saunders, O E M, 4412; Venning, A E, 4398; Yorke, H R, 4393; Pease, W H B R, 4361; Jameson, E J, 4353; Thompson, W P, 4353; Forster, L H V, 4332; Vaughan, P E, 4327; Russell, C P, 4307; Anley, P F R, 4248; Burrell, W M, 4233; Gibson, W, 4218; Patton, B M, 4196; Macdonald, H, 4180; Ingilby, J U M, 4155; Murray, F W S D, 4127; Baker, E M, 4074; Barrett, F W, 4064; Beamish, H D, 4052; Sharp, H L, 4032; Macgregor, A H C, 4014; Guyon, G S, 4007; Allott, G H H, 4004; Brettell, R V G, 4000.

WITH regard to the new rules for admission to the Staff College, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We fail to see any reason for putting mathematics in a higher position with regard to marks than either military history and geography, which are the basis of all sound military education, or tactics, or the Russian or the German language. This change is as arbitrary as it is sudden; there can be no sound reason why mathematics should be valued at 900, geography and history at 800, tactics at 600, and German at 500 marks. Moreover, the standard of qualification in mathematics is suddenly raised. This will prove a very great hardship in the case of officers who were permitted, and indeed encouraged a few years ago, to select for the Sandhurst competition Latin or German instead of mathematics, and who must now start the latter subject afresh and study it very seriously, or give up all hope of entering the Staff College. The authorities when devising educational courses should reflect on these points, and the result would be more continuity in their programmes and fair play to all classes of competitors. If the educational authorities make a given subject optional or merely a matter of form in the earlier portion of the education curriculum, it should not suddenly be made compulsory and very severe in the later. That military history and geography are not sufficiently rewarded by way of marks will scarcely be disputed by any one who is conversant with the views of the principal military leaders of modern times, and with the practice of other military nations."

A VEXATIOUS PROSECUTION.

AT the Mansion House, on May 24, the Ooregum Gold Mining Company of India, Limited, was summoned before Alderman Sir Joseph Renals for not forwarding to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of the list of members as required by Section 26 of the Companies Act, 1862. Mr. M'Kenna appeared for the prosecution; Mr. C. F. Gill for the defence. Mr. M'Kenna observed that the company had for years past not filed at the proper time the list required by the Act of 1862. The annual meeting was held on April 11, and the list should have been completed on May 2. The complainant, Mr. Dyer, who was one of the shareholders, searched the file on May 11, and, finding no record of the list having been forwarded, applied for this summons. It appeared that the return was made on May 9, but it always took two or three days before the list was open to public inspection at Somerset House. Mr. Gill said that this was a vexatious proceeding. Recently there were summonses against five other companies before Alderman Sir Stuart Knill. The result was that two of those summonses were withdrawn, and the Alderman fined each of the three remaining companies 1s. and the costs of the summons. Mr. Dyer gave evidence on each of those three summonses. This company had paid 183,000l, on its preference-shares and 162,000l, on its ordinary shares. Mr. Dyer was a shareholder, and could get every information he desired at the office of the company without going to Somerset House. Sir Joseph Renals said that some people seemed to think that they had a mission to disturb companies and worry directors. In this case the offence was purely technical, and he should fine the company one penny without costs. The fees which had been paid by the informant would not be remitted.

THE DEATH OF MR. YATES.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S sudden illness on Saturday night (May 19) after witnessing the revival of *Money* at the Garrick, and his death early next morning were a painful shock to hundreds of friends and acquaintances in London, who knew that he had returned from the South of France in better health apparently than he had enjoyed for years past. The *World* thus refers to the sad event:—"Readers of this journal will learn with regret that he who was its founder, proprietor, and editor, died on Sunday after a long illness, borne with exemplary courage, and marked with many varying episodes of hopeful convalescence and grave relapse. Edmund Yates was a man greatly gifted; a brilliant writer, an eloqent speaker, a ready wit. He was honest and unflinching in his opinions, brave and tenacious in conflict, a fearless champion, a strong partisan. But of his many excellent qualities, those which most endeared him to all admitted to his friendship were the deep, unswerving loyalty of his nature, and the largeness of his warm, affectionate heart. The troops of friends who knew him at his best—kindly, generous, and true—will unite with his sorrowing family in deploring his loss."

A DESCENDANT OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

THE SAD CASE OF THE ARCHDEACON OF BABYLON.

A STRIKING figure might lately have been seen entering the office of this paper. It was that of a man rather under the medium height, with black hair falling in ringlets on his shoulders, a straight shapely nose, flowing beard, brilliant and passionate brown eyes, a general Oriental cast of countenance, and a dignified bearing. It was such a figure as one meets with in the old illustrated Bibles; it was the mortal semblance, but for the height, of the figure of Christ in the paintings of Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Correggio, Murillo.

This strange-looking visitor proved to be an Oriental ecclesiastic, whose adventures in California seem likely to afford an international diplomatic question of thrilling interest. Mr. Stead declared at Chicago that some of the courts of justice in the States would disgrace Turkey. Here, in the person of this erudite gentleman, comes the confirmation in the most dramatic shape, for he, a Turkish subject, is appealing to the Sultan for redress against the American Government, just in the same way as the American Government appeals to the Government of Turkey to redress the wrongs of the Armenians. His story, for the truth of which he has many documents as vouchers, is a romance of crime in Californian high places. As he is not only a Turkish subject, but a British protege, he wishes to bring his case forward here. Hence his visit.

"I am," he said, "one of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Chaldean Greek Church. I belong to the princely family of the Royal house of the Chaldean Impeiality, the family of Nouri, and am a direct descendant of Nebuchadnezzar the Great. I was educated at the Chaldean Patriarchal University at Babylon, and graduated as a doctor of divinity and general philosophy. They teach twenty-four languages at that University. I graduated in fourteen of them. I entered the Church, was promoted from one office therein to another, until at length I was consecrated as the Patriarchal Archdeacon of Babylon and Jerusalem, by virtue of which I became a member of the Hierarchical Holy Synod of Asia and All the East. Indeed, I am ex-officio Prefect of the whole Synod. After the death of my father, in 1885, when I was in my twenty-first year I commenced travelling in the interests of my Church, preaching the Gospel, enlarging the missions, establishing schools and churches, and carrying on archæological expeditions and explorations, in view of the great work I am to write on the ecclesiastical history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era."

TWENTY-FOUR TIMES ROUND THE WORLD.

"I have spent," he continued, "some two millions of dollars on these travels, having covered 600,000 miles—equivalent to twenty-four times round the world. I have penetrated to the remotest parts of the world—to the Mountains of the Moon, the Great Sahara, Abyssinia, Central Africa, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Thibet, Mongolia, Siberia, the interior of China and so forth. I have had terrible experiences and calamitous struggles to go through. I have travelled in every conceivable way; I have been attacked by lions in southern Persia, I have been rescued from murderous Afghans, I have been lost in Persian snows, I have been saved from perilous gorges by cordons, I have struggled through an attack of cholera in India, and I have all but perished from hunger and thirst. I have had my successes, as, for instance when I was received by King John of Abyssinia, when I represented the Chaldean Church before H. I. M. the Shah of Persia, and when I received decoration after decoration from both diplomatic and ecclesiastical sources, I have had all sorts of adventure, but none so startling and horrible as that I met with in America, as I am now going to relate. Let me first say, however, to make matters clearer, that I was sent as Apostolic Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Celestial Empire of China, and travelled all over China, Japan, and India, finally interesting myself deeply in the Chaldean nation of Malabar, who are the subjects of Queen Victoria in her capacity of Empress of India. Please bear that in mind, because it comes into the story. I rendered certain services in Malabar in settling a great ecclesiastical case, and I was decorated by his Apostolic Beatitude the Chaldean Exarch Primate of Malabar, receiving the Sublime Pontifical Order of the Grand Cross of St. Thomas. Finally, I was commissioned as Grand Apostolic Ambassador of Malabar, India, and Persia to Australia, America, and Europe, chiefly in order that I might represent the Chaldean Church at the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair at Chicago. I reached San Francisco in June 1892, and was interviewed by various newspapers, as you see from these copies I have. Incidentally I described the decorations I possessed, which included that of the Supreme Order of the Evangelical Red Cross of St. Simon the Great (from the Primate of Persia), that of the Order of the Star of the East and Bethlehem (from the Primate of India), various gold medals, and so on, jewelled with diamonds and pearls, my inestimably valuable collection of antiquities and rare manuscripts, and my costly ecclesiastical robes and jewels of office. I suppose it was the thought of these valuables, together with the knowledge that I had a large sum of cash, which excited the cupidity of the set of scoundrels who plotted against me; but, at all events, a web was woven around me. Numbers of people, scientists, clerics, and citizens, called to see me at my hotel, and these plotters among others. In my interviews I had related how, while exploring for the sources of the Euphrates and the Tigris, I had, on my eighth Armenian expedition, reached 17,000 feet in my ascent of Mount Ararat, and had from there seen the actual remains of Noah's ark on the highest dome of the mountain, which would be another thousand feet higher. Now

THAT I KNOW WAS A REMARKABLE STATEMENT,

and it created a sensation in America. Some people expressed incredulity, and others believed in my assertion so entirely that there was talk of a syndicate to fetch the ark over from Ararat to the World's Fair. But the truth or untruth of my discovery is too large a matter to go into at this moment. Suffice it to say that this statement of mine suggested to the plotters who were lying in wait for me a scheme whereby they could defraud me of my possessions. On the 12th of March, 1893, I purposed starting from San Francisco for Chicago. I had bought my ticket, and was sitting with my trunks in the carriage which was to carry me to the steamboat to cross the bay, when Dr. George S. Smith, a physician who had ingratiated himself with me, came to me with his wife, and urged me not to start yet. The weather I should meet would be intensely cold, they said, some of the trains which had already started having got snow-bound, and hundreds of lives having been lost. There was no absolute need yet for my presence in Chicago, and I agreed to stay in 'Frisco a little longer. I also consented to accept the proffered hospitality of Dr. Smith, and drove back to his house in Mission-street, Dr. Smith having taken my ticket (costing about seventy or eighty dollars) to get its date extended. The following evening Dr. Smith said I was looking very pale, that I was sickening for malarial fever, and that I must be attended to at once. He gave me a white powder and sent me early to bed. I suffered agonies in the night, and Dr. Smith, upon my telling him this, said he had made a mistake, that he had given me poison, and that if my life was to be saved I must go at once with him down to a conference of physicians. We were joined by a boy named John Le Houry, who works for him. They hurried me along until we came to a great building, and I saw the sign 'Health Office.' I entered without fear, not dreaming but that Dr. Smith was my friend. It was a low room door in the basement of the big hall. Smith left and returned several times, and I saw him talking to a man who I have since learned was Dr. Windele. Suddenly Smith rushed up to me, changed his tones from the suave to the tyrannical, and said 'Follow this man, or he will use violence.' I protested, was seized and pushed into a courtyard, where stood a waggon. By this time I was weeping, and could only exclaim,

"THIS IS UNCHRISTIAN."

I was thrust into the waggon, which was the 'Black Maria.' I had a cage thrust down on me, and I was driven to the Home for inebriates. I had no idea what I was accused of. I was a stranger in a strange land. I could not tell what was to become of me at the hands of those barbarous brutes, whom I now want to expose to the world. I was next shipped across the bay to Oakland under the charge of another official, and from this man I at last learned that I was being taken to a State insane asylum that I was being 'railroaded.' Yes, this horrible practice is so frequent out there and is such a regular industry, that a special term has been coined for it. I daresay I did not like a lunatic then. I beseeched, prayed, kissed the hands of my gaoler, but he remained obdurate. He had his duty to do, and he did it. He took me to Napa Asylum. This was on March 14. I was locked behind iron-bars in a big dark room, along with forty-five others, some really lunatics, others, maybe, as sane as I. We slept on the floor, were treated like slaves and dogs and were fed on mush (boiled wheat) and molasses. I was compelled to sweep the floor and to perform shameful offices, which I cannot mention without pain. People talk of the horrors of Siberian exiles. I have seen Siberia, and it is the very Heaven of God in comparison to Napa. My existence there was indescribable, unimaginable, incomprehensible. Helpless, hopeless and friendless, I suffered fearful tortures, and for three and a half months this went on. It seemed an eternity of hell. But on June 19 a philanthropic lady named Mrs. Wixon happened to visit the asylum, and, passing through the wards, was attracted by my ecclesiastical gown. She could not at first believe that I was the Archdeacon Nouri of whom she had read, but upon my identifying myself she listened to my story. She advised me to write a private letter to any friends I had in San Francisco, and she would take it to them secretly. I therefore gave her a letter to Mrs. Cornelia E. Easton, the heroic wife of the famous divine, the Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, of the Presbyterian Church. She was influential, and upon her intervention I was at once set free. The doctor of the asylum then said I never was insane and should never have been sent to the asylum. But he had done nothing to liberate me, and when I had remonstrated with him he said—

I REMEMBER HIS AWFUL WORDS TOO WELL—

'That is all right. If you don't die here some time, maybe we'll try and let you out by and by.' I was at death's door when I was rescued, but with careful nursing and attendance I recovered. Detectives and attorneys were then engaged, and one of the former found the remains of my property at Seal Cove Sanatorium and Hotel, a place kept by Dr. Smith. According to this letter, which was addressed to my chief attorney, Mr. M. Foote, three years before, the Smiths got possession of a few acres of beach land on payment of a trifling instalment in cash. By representing that they were backed by wealthy medical men in 'Frisco, they got sufficient credit in Spanish Town to erect on this land a flimsy structure which they advertised as the Seal Cove Hotel. The mill-owner who furnished the lumber for this edifice, Mr. R. H. Hatch, the builder, Mr. Charles Mills, and other workmen of Spanish Town, are yet owed their money. The Smiths were impecunious to a degree until about the time of this 'railroading,' when they astonished everybody by displaying abundant means. Well, the remains of my property having been found at this hotel, Dr. Smith, his wife, and the youth Le Houry were all arrested. Meantime San Francisco was in a ferment about the 'railroading' exposures which now came out. My case was only one of hundreds, and the Californian Association for the Protection of Persons Charged with Insanity sprang into existence. I lectured on my treatment, and there was

A REGULAR UPHEAVAL OF PUBLIC OPINION.

It appears that for the sake of the fees which went with all commitments to the asylum those commitments had been enormous in number. Anybody practically could place his enemy in an asylum. The judges, instead of hearing the evidence of certain doctors, and then adjudicating upon the cases, had left those doctors to make decisions. All this was put a stop to; the Inebriates' Home was marched upon by a big crowd and broken open, and the bad old system was altogether abolished so far as one could judge. As Mr. Foote says, since public attention has been drawn to the illegal existence of the lunacy commission and its extensive business there has been a marked diminution in the number of alleged insane cases, a falling off of nearly 95 per cent. California has no less than six State asylums, and not only have people been railroaded into those asylums from their own State, but they have also first been railroaded from other States into California. But to get back to Dr. Smith and his fellow prisoners. What happened to them is mysterious. Although there were some sixty witnesses, although Le Houry confessed in writing that he and the Smiths committed the larceny, yet the case was adjourned over and over again and the prisoners were at length discharged on the ground of lack of evidence. I proceeded to Washington and laid the matter before the Turkish Imperial Legation. I swore an affidavit of my case, and sent copies to the United States Foreign Office to the Governor of California, to the Sultan of Turkey, to the Imperial Ministry of the Ottoman Foreign Office; of the Sublime Porte at Constantinople, and to the British Ambassador in Washington. The Turkish Ambassador asked for an inquiry, and the Governor of California was instructed to hold an investigation. But although my commitment order was signed by a judge who never saw me, the Governor reported that there had been nothing illegal done in my case, or to that effect, and the State Department treated me with indifference, gnoring my appeals that my property should be recovered, and that the criminals should be rearrested and incarcerated. I intend to sue the State Department or the Government of the United States for five million dollars damages for my illegal imprisonment, and I claim the diplomatic intervention of the British Government, inasmuch as being the Apostolic Ambassador from the Malabar and Indian subjects of the Queen, I am a loyal protege of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

THE issue is announced of £6,000,000. India three per cent. stock, at a minimum price of 98 per cent. The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that, in order to discharge India (sterling) bills and for other purposes, he will be prepared to receive tenders at the Bank of England on May 29, at or before two o'clock. The first (quarterly) dividend is payable on July 5 next, and the issue will be consolidated with the India Three per Cent stock now existing. Trustees are empowered to invest in this stock. So much of the amount tendered and accepted must be paid at the Bank of England on June 20, 1894, as, when added to the deposit of £5 per cent. to be paid on the tenders being delivered, will leave £75 for every £100 of stock to be paid in equal instalments on July 4, Aug. 2, and Aug 28, 1894. The instalments may, however, be paid in full on or after June 20, 1894, under discount at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum.

The "Times" says:—It is understood that the India Council, having sold drafts for about two and a half millions sterling since the end of the last financial year, has actually a balance in hand of some two millions. The new loan, will, therefore, serve to pay off the one and a half million of India Treasury Bills maturnig on June 21 and two and a half millions further maturning on Aug. 3 next, the cessation of this form of borrowing being possibly due to the dislike of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a floating debt. If the Council can meanwhile sell enough drafts to pay its way—a large assumption—it will be left with four millions in hand at the end of August. This sum would carry it on for a few months longer, supposing sales of drafts to be no longer possible. The new loan is accepted as a sign that the authorities do not at present contemplate any modification of the policy of mint-restriction, begun last June; that they intend to continue the process of keeping money scarce in India, with the object of selling rupees at a monopoly price, even if the Indian treasuries grow more plethoric, providing in other ways for liabilities on this side. Perhaps so: but it may be pointed out that borrowing in sterling does not help India to "bring home" the money accumulated there, and the loan is no remedy for the evils of the situation.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE Clerical organ *Voce della Verita*, of Rone, published on May 19, a letter sent by Mr. Gladstone to Monsignor Farabulini, the Roman Prelate, and distinguished *litterateur*, who had written to him asking his opinion on two subjects—(1) the visit of Dante of England and (2) the Irish Question. In regard to Dante, Mr. Gladstone refers Monsignor Farabulini to his article in the *Nineteenth Century* of June, 1892. Turning to the affairs of Ireland, the ex-Premier remarks:—"Having retired from the Government after sixty-two years of Parliamentary life, I have no longer the means of working directly for the introduction of autonomous government in Ireland. But I ardently sympathies with the sentiments which you have expressed, and which, I venture to believe, reflect the opinion of the Pope. The existing state of things, as I conceive it, is this—that the Irish are undoubtedly showing a great example of obedience to the law, but, while they are irreproachable in this respect, the Irish Nationalists are divided among themselves. Why, is an absolute mystery to their friends in Great Britain. I believe that the fault lies with the small group of Parnellites. The result is, nevertheless, deplorable, for discord is the principal obstacle to the progress of the Irish cause. Happy the man who could make it to cease!"

[The above telegram having been supmitted to Mr. Gladstone for perusal, the late Premier stated that he had not with him the original draft of his letter to Monsignor Farabulini, but he believed the message accurately conveyed the sense of the remarks he had made in it, with the exception of the reference made at the conclusion to the small group of Parnellites. This part did not seem to be quite accurate, although he could not recollect exactly what he had written without reference to the original draft.]

THINGS have not gone well with the island of St. Helena since the time when our arch-enemy "Boney" ended his days on this lonely rock in the Atlantic, and the Suez Canal, which has made the voyage by way of the Cape a matter of history, and so put an end to the frequent calls of vessels homeward and outward bound, has completed the ruin of the unfortunate islanders. Under these circumstances, a committee has been formed, who have put forth an appeal for subscriptions to be sent to Messrs. Barclay and Ransom's, on account of "The St. Helena Relief Fund." With the appeal the committee circulate a little pamphlet written by Mr. R. A. Sterndale, which gives many interesting particulars of the history and condition of the island, and the causes which have brought it to its present forlorn state.

NATIVES OF INDIA.

"KAI HAI" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—SIR,—Those who have lived much with the natives of India, and whose lives and conduct have proved their love for the native, are too often silent on the deeper problems of East Indian civilization; they feel hat their words and efforts fall on what seems an impenetrable rock; if they speak the simple subdued truth to untravelled Englishmen, they are either laughed at or condemned. Hence old experienced Indian officers and servants are silent. This is a great calamity, because the minds of Englishmen are being, and have been for long, misdirected by the active propaganda of the missionaries, the anti-opiumists, and others of like type. It must be borne in mind that there is a large class of busy women and men in England who, too worldly wise to make any real personal sacrifice, are ever trying to reform and convert other nations and peoples; and of late the energies of these people have been directed to India. Now, it should be remembered that in India there exists and prevails, in many respects, a far higher civilization than in England; the religion of the people is more present, more acted on, more loved, their habits of food and drink are pure and beautiful; food is taken as a necessity for animal wants, and of the most simple and adapted kind; water is their only drink, their manners—I write of my experience thirty years ago—are indescribably beautiful, those with whom I worked and laboured day and night became strongly devoted to me. I never met with such devotion, such trust, as I have received from the native, and I have lived with every caste from Peshawar to Dacca, Brahmins, Rajpoots, Santhals, &c. Of these great and beautiful people Englishmen and women are profoundly ignorant; nor less ignorant of them is the House of Commons. First, as to missionaries. It is inevitable, and most important, that Christian missionaries shall go to India, they translate the sacred books of West and East, they proclaim a far purer incarnation than is contained in the Hindu Pantheon; but it must be remembered that the Hindu incarnations are in absolute continuity with that which comforts the millions of Europe. When the Hindu, in rapture, adores Jugganauth at Puri, he is absolutely one soul with the devotee at the Holy Sepulchre, or at the Holy Mass and Sacraments. We love Keble's enchanting strains, the Hindu loves Jugganauth—the lord of the world—before whom all men are equal. The missionaries have distorted to the English mind the beautiful religion of the Hindus; they have presented vividly the outer idolatry, but they have suppressed the picture of the deep religious feeling of which that idolatry is but the outer sign. Secondly, as to social customs. No language I could use would adequately express the Hindu's honour of our customs as to food. I do not one bit exaggerate when I say that, were my most cultured and good daughter turned naked into the sty to live with swine, my horror could not be greater than that of a true Hindu at our social customs in matters of food—beef, pork, and other unclean beasts; beer, stout, brandy, &c.! The Hindu feels polluted at our touch! Then as to women—the Hindu would die a death of the utmost torture rather than his women should adopt the dress, the feeding, and the general demeanour of European women. I am not saying which is the better—Eastern subjection or Western abandonment of women; I am simply stating facts. The spirit of chivalry towards women, in Europe and America, is grandly civilizing to man; but in the East culture was earlier, and caste has fixed that culture. The Hindu is free from the social struggles, ambitions, and hypocrisy of European society. Hindu men and women live in a highly complex social condition, in which religion, food and drink, social life, and all the hopes and fears of life are indissolubly cemented. English dominion and rule makes no entrance into Hindu or Moslem treasured religious or social life. To them we are a grand race, of grand mental and bodily powers, and of grand honour when on duty and service; but we seem to them to be without religion and to be polluted in body, by habits and customs which are unutterably foul. And into this quiet world of Eastern culture, the Western barbarians would interpose and order and change their loved modes of life, deprive them, in their sore travail, of the comfort of opium! A mightier revolution was never attempted in the history of man. When I first heard of the Opium Commission I was staggered, for I felt that the Gladstone-Harcourt-Morley Government would pander to the anti-opiumists to catch votes, and that any day we might hear of the revolt of the people of India and the massacre of Europeans. I lived many years with the natives of India; I loved them. They showed a devoted love towards me, but I would beseech Englishmen not to meddle with Indian social customs and religion. Let the missionaries preach and work; let doctors be scattered in all populous districts, and attached to public dispensaries; let all officers, as in the past, be faithful to their duties; let the law be justly administered, but do not meddle with the inner life of the people. If England has done much for India, India has done as much for England. How broad has our philosophy become since F. Von Schlegel revealed the Indo-European tribe of languages? India and the East are still civilizing Europe. Let us unite to prevent the easy-chair politicians of England and the ill-starred lady-agitators from sapping the stability of the most glorious possession of the British race.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE REPORTS OF DISAFFECTION IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on Thursday, May 24, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty's Government could give the House any information as to the recent mutinous conduct of native troops at Agra, and generally with regard to the reports of disaffection in India.

Mr. H. Fowler: With regard to the incident at Agra, I am informed that the insubordination was confined to two companies, was not of a serious nature, and was unaccompanied by violence, and that the Government of India attach no importance to the occurrence, which related to a dispute with Native officers, and was entirely unconnected with caste or religious feeling. I have seen in some of the newspapers conjectures and suggestions with regard to the existence of disaffection in India, but I have received no information which in any way confirms or supports them.

AGRARIAN RIOTS IN ASSAM.

In answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. H. Fowler said: The attention of the Secretary of State in Council has been called to the agrarian riots in Assam The Chief Commissioner's proposals for reducing the rates of assessment were made in November, 1893, not 1892. He proposed rates yielding an increase of 37 per cent. in the revenue instead of rates yielding an increase of 53 per cent. as had been suggested in 1892. Collections began, when the revenue fell due, at the lower rates proposed by the Chief Commissioner, and the people were informed that if the Government of India made any further reduction in the rates the full effect of such reduction would be given when the second instalment of the revenue was collected. The Government subsequently decided that the increase should not exceed 32·7 per cent. I would suggest to my hon. friend that, as the incident is now closed it is hardly worth while to incur the trouble and expense of printing the papers. The resolutions of the Sibsagar meeting have not yet reached me.

END OF THE CORK CARD CASE.

IN the Nisi Prius court, Dublin, on Tuesday (May 22), before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a special jury, the hearing of the case of "Pike v Beamish" was resumed, the stage reached being the summing up by the judge. The action, brought by Mr. Joseph Pike, Dunsland, county of Cork, against Captain Richard Pigott Beamish, of Ashbourne, in the same county, was to recover damages laid at 5,000*l* for libel and slander contained in statements imputing to the plaintiff cheating at cards while playing in the Cork County club on several occasions last year. The defence included pleas of privilege and justification. The court was densely crowded, and the greatest interest was taken in the proceedings. Many ladies were present, and remained in court to the close of the day.

Upon taking his seat Mr. Justice O'Brien began his charge, which occupied many hours. In reviewing the evidence he critised the action of the parties who had witnessed the alleged cheating, and who had refrained from protesting at the time. He said his natural feeling and tendency would have been to come out from the unhealthy atmosphere of espionage and suspicion, and emerge into the open air of straightforward and manly conduct like a manly English soldier. His lordship said in conclusion that there was no evidence which showed a consciousness of guilt upon the part of Mr. Pike, adding that the burden of proving that Captain Beamish was malicious in his proceedings lay upon Mr. Pike. The question was whether Captain Beamish had any ill will regarding the plaintiff.

At a quarter-past five the jury retired, and after an absence of about an hour and a half returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the question of libel, and for the defendant upon that of malice. The result is to exonerate Mr. Pike from the charge of foul play at cards, and to acquit the defendant of malicious intention. The burden of the costs under the ordinary rules of law, will fall upon the plaintiff. There was much applause in court when the decision was announced and Mr. Pike's friends congratulated him upon the verdict.

BANQUET TO AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, then lying at Gravesend, were on the 24th ult. entertained to a banquet at St. James's Hall at the invitation of a committee consisting principally of British naval and military officers. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., presided, having on his right the American Ambassador (Mr. Bayard) and Captain Alfred T. Mahan, and on his left Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Among the other occupants of the principal table were Lord Roberts, Lord Brassey, Lord Hood of Avalon, Lord Alcester, and Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby. In the body of the hall, and distinguishable among the 250 guests present by their naval uniforms, were the other officers of the Chicago. Those present also included Sir D. Currie, M.P., Sir James Garrick, Sir E. Commerell, V.C., Lord Wolverton, Sir L. M'Clintock, Sir Andrew Clarke, Lord Napier, Admiral Sir N. Salmon, Sir S. Samuel, Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., Mr. T. G. Bowles, M.P., Mr. W. Laird Clowes. General Sir G. Chesney, M.P., Captain Sir J. C. R. Colomb, Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C. B., Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Mr. Conan Doyle, Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Mr. H. S. Foster, M.P., Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, G.C.B., Mr. Henry Irving, Major F. C. Kane, Mr. H. Morse Stephens.

The Chairman having announced that letters of regret had been received from the Prime Minister, Lord Charles Beresford, and others, proposed the toast of "Queen Victoria and President Cleveland, the crowned and elected heads of the two great English-speaking nationalities of the world. (Cheers.)—The toast was drunk to the strains of "The Star-spangled Banner" and the National Anthem.

The Chairman, submitting "The United States of America," observed that during the past century the progress of the United States had been without parallel in the history of the world. They in England were proud of that progress, for they were vain enough to take a certain portion of the credit to themselves. They believed that the energy which had accomplished these results was largely due to the racial qualities which those who originally came from this country had transmitted to America. (Cheers.) But if the material condition of the country was better, it wat satisfactory to note that there had been a marked alteration in the relations between the two nations. (Cheers.) A hundred years ago they parted in anger after bloodshed. Now they met together, reconciled, the members of a family—(cheers)—and the more they came in contact they more did they find that they had sympathies in common. (Cheers) He saw opposite him those historical words, "Blood is thicker than water." (Cheers.) That sentiment was true, because, though there was a great ocean dividing them, there was between Englishmen and the great masses of the citizens of the United States a community of origin, a continuity of language, and a similarity of ideas and pursuits which existed between no two other nations on the face of the globe. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bayard, received with general cheers, acknowledged the toast. Alluding to the works of their guest, Capt. Mahan, he observed that if he were asked who had produced the profoundest impression upon those who ruled England he should say it was the modest American naval officer. (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir G. Hornby, amid cheers, proposed "The United States Navy,"—Rear-Admiral Erben, who was warmly greeted, said that at no time in his service had such a compliment been paid to the American Navy on the birthday of the Queen. (Cheers.) When the news of the banquet reached them, there would not be an American officer, from the highest to the lowest, who would not appreciate the whole-hearted way in which their fellows had been received. (Cheers.) In the recent celebration in America the lion and the eagle walked down Broadway most triumphantly, and he hoped that was the only way in which they would ever come together. (Cheers.)

LordR oberts in submiting the toast of "Captain Mahan and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago," said he wished that gallant officer, who had done so much for our Navy, might be induced to do something for the Army also. (Cheers.)

Captain Mahan, who was loudly cheered, acknowledged the heartiness of the welcome accorded to himself and his fellow-officers. Though he was afraid he would have to decline Lord Roberts's flattering offer, he quite acceded to the view that because you had a first line of defence it by no means followed you should not have a second. (Cheers.) He took advantage of this occasion to acknowledge his indebtedness, so far as his works were concerned, to the British Navy, whose brilliant achievements in the past had inspired his efforts (Cheers.) In the strength of that navy lay one of the best hopes for the peace of the world. (Cheers.) He proposd "The British Navy," with the hope that its future career mightbe as magnificent as its past. (Cheers.)—The toast was acknowledged by Admiral Sir E Commerral.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

THE writer on Indian Affairs in the *Times* has the following sketch of Sir Mortimer Durand:—

The Viceroy's farewell letter to Sir Mortimer Durand must have stirred the pulse of many a youthful officer in India. In words of well-weighed panegyric Lord Elgin records a series of public services rarely equalled and never excelled, during the first twenty years of a modern Indian career. The narrative is one more proof, and a most striking one, that young Englishmen may still win their way to fame and fortune in that country, and reach the highest positions in the State, while the blood runs strong in their veins, and before life has lost its freshness or success its glamour Mr. Durand's entrance into the Bengal Civil Service was darkened by the shadow of his father's tragic death. Sir Henry Marion Durand had climbed through years of hard service to the Foreign Secretaryship to the Government of India. In the summer of 1870 Lord Mayo appointed him Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as the reward of his labourious life. Barely seven months later, when passing under the gate of a city, the howdah of his elephant struck against the low archway, and the new ruler of the Pudjab lay dead. His son Mortimer had obtained a nomination to the Bengal Civil Service by open competition, almost at the same date as that at which the father was raised to the Governorship he was to enjoy for so brief a season. On young Mr. Durand's arrival in India, in 1873, the sad incident was fresh in men's memories, and friendly hands were held out to the new-comer. After a year of district service in Bengal, during which he had an opportunity of showing the stuff he was made of in famine relief works, he was tried in the Foreign Office; and from that date, 1874, onwards he has been employed in Indian diplomacy. Everywhere he more than fulfilled the expectations which soon began to be formed for his future. Among the Native States of Rajputana, with the field force in Afghanistan as Political Secretary to Lord Roberts, as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and as Special Envoy to Kabul, he won the confidence of the many chiefs under whom he served and the hearty liking of his brother officers who served with him. But the more continuous work of Mr. Durand's twenty years of Indian service lay in the Foreign Office itself. After ten years' service he acted in the high post of Foreign Secretary, which his father had filled with conspicuous success towards the close of a long Indian career. Two years later he was confirmed in the appointment by a *Gazette* issued from the Rawal Pindi camp in 1885. His honours came early. The Afghan campaign under General Roberts yielded him a medal and two clasps in 1879, with a C. S. I. a year and a half later. In 1889, after sixteen years' service, he was appointed a K. C. I. E., and he was promoted to a Knight Commandership of the Star of India in 1894.

Those who wish to learn how Sir Mortimer Durand has discharged the duties of the great office imposed on him at so early an age can read the story in the Viceroy's own words. "A record so distinguished as the history of your service in India," says Lord Elgin in his valedictory *Gazette*, "cannot be closed without feelings of regret on both sides. You entered the Foreign Department Secretariat twenty years ago and have almost uninterruptedly served in the same office with conspicuous merit and great distinction, occupying in quick succession all the grades up to the highest." But it is perhaps right to add that, although Sir Mortimer Durand has scarcely allowed himself breathing space from his official work except under the strain of ill-health, he found time to write the life of his father—a filial duty which he discharged with the same calm strength and completeness which have characterized his public career. His appointment as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia now changes, for a time at any rate, the scene of his labours.

During the past eleven years Sir Mortimer Durand was under four successive Viceroys, the permanent embodiment of the foreign policy of India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it " will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. LEE-WARNER'S BOOK.

THE *Times* has the following in Mr. Lee-Warner's new book:—A new work, just issued by a distinguished Bombay civilian, and already briefly noticed in our columns, deals with the same subject from a different point of view. Mr. Tupper exhibited our relations with the Indian feudatories in their judicial aspects. Mr. Lee-Warner now brings a wealth of scholarship and of practical Indian experience to the political side of the problems involved. The difference in the results at which they arrive is highly instructive. Both have the wisdom to acknowledge the vagueness in which our position towards the Princes of India has been deliberately allowed to remain. Both are aware of the dangers of inconvenient precision or of premature codification. Yet both seem constrained by the mere act of systematically dealing with the subject to attempt to evolve a method and an order which were not present in the minds of those who slowly constructed the existing feudatory policy of the Indian Empire.

Neither ancient nor modern history presents any true analogy to our political position in India. Rome failed to preserve her dependent States, but she dealt with them on principles widely different from those which regulate the British experiment in India. Modern history supplies no instance of success, but then it contains no real example of the same experiment. Mr. Lee-Warner impartially sets forth alike the risk and the need of an effective British control over the Native States. But, while Mr. Tupper prefers on the whole to define them as feudatories, Mr. Lee-Warner inclines to regard them as a species of incomplete sovereignties. Both writers hedge in their conclusions with safe-guards which render the distinction one of words rather than of meaning. The truth is that the careful avoidance of any general terms for classifying the Company's allies, or the protected Princes under the Crown, forms a striking feature alike in the Indian treaties and in the unwritten traditions of Indian diplomacy.

Mr. Lee-Warner thus sums up the situation from his own point of view:—"In the teeth of difficulties arising from their past history, their geographical and constitutional environment, the personal character of absolute rulers, and the temptations afforded by the paramount power of the British rulers, more than six hundred principalities and States in India have preserved, if not their independence, at least their sovereignty and immunity from annexation. The treaties and engagements which bind them to the Supreme Government of the Empire have been forged at various times, and under the heavy blows of shattering policies directed by a stronger organization. Admitted first to equal alliances extended to a favoured few, the foremost privileged Princes found the weight of international obligations almost too heavy for them to bear. In course of time they witnessed and felt the extension of British ascendency and the spread of the protectorate, and one and all surrendered their rights of war and negotiation. From a condition of subordinate isolation, the allied and protected States were raised to a position of partners, and were finally united to the British Government. They were secured against annexation at the cost of a fresh liability to improve their internal administration, and the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, in conveying to them her Majesty's assurance that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, expressed her reliance on their loyalty to the Crown, and on their faithfulness to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record their obligations to the British Government. The whole family of country Princes and chiefs have thus passed through three phases of policy, and felt the shock of three historical changes—the removal of Imperial authority from Delhi, the resignation of his sovereignty by the Peshwa, and the determination of its trust by the Company in favour of the Crown."

There is a vagueness about these sentences. It is an intentional vagueness. The only fact that can be predicated of them all is that by relinquishing certain external rights of sovereignty they have secured the protection of the British power. This protection was purchased by some of them at a great price; others obtained it only after a long continued hesitation during the earlier days of the East India Company; in certain cases it rests even now on a basis of usage rather than of treaty. Under such circumstances an exact account of rights and obligations can scarcely be struck. But the main items on either side stand out pretty clearly. In time of war the Native Princes must co-operate to the full extent of their resources; in time of peace they must regulate the strength of their troops so as to avoid embarrassment to their neighbours, or danger to the tranquillity of their own territories. They must enable the suzerain Government to maintain its communications between its military positions, and they must loyally carry out the obligations which that Government enters into with foreign Powers. They are sleeping partners in an Imperial telegraph and postal union, and active co-adjutors in great systems of railway and engineering works. The perpetuation of their dynasties is incompatible with internal disorder or gross misrule. They must, therefore, accept Imperial intervention to prevent or correct abuses. Each case of intervention, however, has to be justified by a real necessity. Parliament recognizes that its legislative jurisdiction does not extend beyond the British provinces. Indeed, the Government of British India has more than once found itself strengthened as against rash Parliamentary interference by the immunities of the Native States.

But, when all is said, there remains a balance of undefinable rights and obligations—rights on the part of the protected Princes to a practical independence within their own dominions; obligations to subordinate that independence to the general weal of the Empire. Such a system has never before been evolved in the world's history. It is still in a stage of active growth, and each Foreign Secretary of India leaves upon it the impress of his individual mind. It is this complicated system, with its play of unseen forces, and its yet unexhausted possibilities, which Sir Mortimer Durand has worked for the last thirteen years, and guided into new developments of a more effective union between the British Government and the Indian feudatory States.

THE C.M.S. AND MEDICAL MISSIONS.

A MEETING was held at Exeter Hall, on May 18, in support of the medical work of the C.M.S. The Rev. F. E. Wigram presided.—Mr. Herbert Lankester presented a report, in which (says the *Times*) it was stated the first medical missionary of the society was William Welton, a Suffolk surgeon, who was ordained forty-five years ago, and went to Foo-chow. Until 1870, however, they had only two unordained medical missionaries. Now they had twenty-five, besides one who was ordained and one lady. These all had Brtish qualifications, some being of the bigest order. There were also medical men with native qualifications working in Palestine and the Punjaub. Until 1891 the society only granted £100 for each missionary, who had to collect what more was needed. in that year an auxiliary society was fromed to raise money here, the medical missionaries still raising what they could locally, and £2,500 a year being voted from the general fund. Last January the medical auxiliary society was able to say that it only needed £1,500 of that grant, and next year it was hoped that the general fund would have to give nothing at all. Regular subscribers were now needed far this branch of the work.—The chairman said that opportunities of evangelising the people were obtained by medical missions which could be got in no other way.—The Rev. Dr. Elliott said that he had spent six and a-half years at Gaza, a most fanatical Moslem town, where other Christian work was forbidden, and he had been freely allowed to preach Christianity to his patients, whose numbers sometimes breach 180 a day. When he went to Gaza there was not another medical man with either British or Turkish qualifications, in a population of 28,000. There were only quacks, who beat girls black and blue for hysteria, and gave as a panacea for serious fevers the water with which the name of Allah was washed off a dish on which it had been written. Scientific treatment came as a revelation to the people of all classes, and had a wonderful effect in breaking down prejudice. It was a remarkable fact that Jews in Jerusalem braved the excommunication of their rabbis and went to the Christian doctors of the London Jews' Society rather than to the hospitals amply equipped and freely opened by European Hebrews, such as the Rothschilds.—Dr. Eustace, of Quetta, said that the work of medical missionaries suffered much from insufficient equipment.—Dr. Ernst Neve, from Kashmir, also addressed the meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massovah interrupted. Telegrams for Massovah can be forwarded by post from Assab every Thursday.

Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius noon, Monday, the eleventh instant.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE SHIP CANAL.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, on May 21, left Windsor Castle for Balmoral. At Manchester, Her Majesty broke the journey for the purpose of formally opening the ship Canal. The route from the railway-station to the Town Hall (where Her Majesty received several addresses, one being from the Corporation of Manchester, another from Owen's College, and a third from the Corporation of Salford), and thence to Trafford Wharf, was lavishly decorated, great enthusiasm was displayed. The whole route (about eight miles) traversed by the Royal procession was lined densely and continuously by a crowd estimated to have been composed of not less than two millions of people. On reaching Old Trafford Wharf at half-past five, Her Majesty embarked on board the Admiralty yacht Enchantress in order to proceed to Modewheel, where the opening ceremony was to be performed. The Queen was received on board by Admiral Fullerton, and was conducted to a seat on deck, surrounded by the other Royal personages. On being invited to do so, Lord Egerton of Tatton, accompanied by his fellow-directors, approached Her Majesty and presented the following address:—

The work which your Majesty is graciously pleased to inaugurate is one of supreme importance not only to the great commercial and manufacturing district of which Manchester is the centre, but to the nation, providing as it does direct communication with all parts of the world. The Manchester Ship Canal follows as nearly as possible the ancient river boundary between your Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster and the County of Chester for a distance of 35½ miles; its construction has occupied a period of seven years, and it may claim to rank as one of the greatest engineering achievements of your Majesty's beneficent and prosperous reign. We rejoice to think that your Majesty's reign has been coincident with the greatest extension of scientific knowledge, expansion of commerce, and development of the peaceful arts of which the world holds record, and we believe that this great work will bring into closer commercial union the whole of your Majesty's vast empire. We earnestly trust that the future of this important enterprise will prove it to be worthy of the high distinction which your Majesty's gracious presence has conferred upon it, and that it may further promote the prosperity of your Majesty's loyal subject at home and abroad.

The subjoined written reply was returned:—

It is with great pleasure that I received your address, and am able to be present at the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal. I recognise in this great and most important undertaking, and the admirable engineering skill with which it has been constructed, further evidence of the unceasing energy and enterprise of my subjects. I trust that the increased facilities to be afforded by it for direct commercial intercourse by sea with the trade of the world will not fail to be of the greatest advantage to the busy and industrial population of Manchester and the neighbouring district; and I earnestly pray that, by God's blessing, this work may contribute to the well-being and happiness of all classes of my subjects in the United Kingdom.

The directors were presented to Her Majesty by Lord Egerton, whose sister, the Hon. Emily Mitford, about the same time handed the Queen a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

While on board the Enchantress, the Queen summoned to her presence the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Anthony Marshall, and the Mayor of Salford, Alderman W. H. Bailey, on whom she conferred the honour of knighthood. On arriving at Modewheel the Queen set the hydraulic machinery in motion, opened the gates of the large lock, and having formally opened the Canal, her Majesty, in the Enchantress, passed over a section of it, and finally at dusk resumed her journey to Scotland, after a stay in Manchester of about three hours, amidst renewed demonstrations of affection and loyalty on the part of the people.

Among the numerous guests of the Ship Canal Company, who followed the Enchantress in the Skirmisher, were the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl and Countess of Arran, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Hillingdon, Lord Hindlip, the Earl of Morley, Lord Stalbridge, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Lord Wantage, Viscount Bury, M.P., the Dean of Manchester, Sir B. Baker, Sir J. Fowler, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., Sir T. Storey, Sir G. H. Richards, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. W. Holland, M.P., Mr. Lees Knowles, M.P., Mr. R. Leake, M.P., Mr. W. Mather, M.P., Mr. J. W. Maclure, M.P., Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Roby, M.P., Mr. Schwann, M.P., Mr. Seton-Karr, M.P., Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., the Agents-General for Canada and Western Australia, Sir Saul Samuel, and the Bishop of North Dakota.

At night there were extensive illuminations at Manchester, with a display of fireworks at the Canal docks, which, like the previous ceremonial, attracted enormous numbers of vistors from all parts of the adjoining district.

A RELIC FROM ABOUKIR.

PRIVATE W. HARDWELL, No. 5930, Medical Staff Corps, writes to the *Times* (May 19) from Aboukir Camp near Alexandria, stating that whilst digging near the camp he discovered the skeleton of a man apparently over 6ft. in height, the right leg amputated above the knee. On the chest was a round gold locket of 1½in. diameter, containing a lock of hair, and inscribed:—"I desire this locket shall be buried along with me." Reference to the file of the *Times* shows that Col. Charles Erskine, of the 92nd Highlanders, lost his leg at the battle of Mandra on March 13, 1801. By the courtesy of the Adjutant-General, the *Times* has ascertained that Col. Erskine was returned as killed in the action of the 13th, and was probably "buried somewhere in the position taken up by the army on the night of March 13, which is described as 'with its left to the canal of Alexandria and its right to the sea, about a league from the town of Alexandria.'" In "Burke's" Landed Gentry," under "Erskine of Cardoss" (adds the *Times*), we find:—"Charles, Lieut.-Col. 92nd Foot, in the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, mortally wounded at the landing of the troops at Alexandria, March 13, 1801, and died, unmarried, two days after."

In reference to the foregoing paragraph the Serjeant-at-Arms, Mr. H. D. Erskine, of Cardross, has kindly allowed the *Times* to publish the following extracts which he made from one of twelve manuscript volumes left by Mr. Alexander Ramsay, of Ochtertyre:—

The 92nd was sent on the expedition to the Mediterranean. It is needless to enter into any detail, it being well known that Col. Erskine, while leading on his men with great gallantry at the landing near Aboukir, received a shot in his leg, which was soon after amputated, and at first sanguine hopes of his recovery were entertained, but having soon after fevered, he breathed his last, praised, wept, and honoured by a gallant army that was well apprised of his merits. He was one of those who had no enemies, and he was no less revered by the private men than by the officers. . . . . Having in the end of November offered a visit, Lady Christian begged me to postpone it to a certain day, they being informed that Capt. Ramsay, an officer of the 92nd, who had attended Col. Erskine on his deathbed, was to be at Cardross to deliver a message and token from the dying man. A little before dinner on the day I arrived he was announced. . . . . The venerable father was given to understand that his son's body had been buried with military honours in a corner of the field of battle where he had been wounded. He said also that the colonel's last instructions were to bury a golden locket tied about his neck with his corpse. This was supposed to contain the hair of a young lady to whom he was believed to be engaged. Be that as it may, she did not long survive, having died of a rapid decay. Mr. Erskine seemed to think it likewise contained his sister's hair.

The Col. Erskine whose body has in this singular way been discovered and identified ninety-three years after his death, was a granduncle of the Serjeant-at-Arms, who is taking steps to have the remains re-buried in the English cemetery at Alexandria.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	......	...	
Teheran	10	10	45 .m.	...	23
Suez	10	1	30 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	39	—	4
" Kurrachee	..	12	—	3
" Madras	..	21	—	4

LORD ROBERTS AND THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MILITARISM AND "JINGOISM."

LORD ROBERTS who was accompanied by Lady Roberts, presided, on May 18, over the annual meeting of the Boys' Brigade in Exeter Hall.

Lord Roberts, who was received with great enthusiasm, said :—The organisation of the Boys' Brigade has taken, rightly, I think, a military form and I hope that it will promote a military feeling. By a military feeling I do not mean merely the warlike feeling which is inherent in almost every Englishman who longs to fight and to conquer the enemies of England, although that is a feeling which, in my opinion, ought to be encouraged rather than repressed, but a determination to war against and overcome the evil influences which assail all of us in the battle life. (Cheers.) For life, from beginning to end, is a battle, and victory is achieved by those who are well disciplined, good principled, and thus best equipped for the struggle. The qualities which the training of the Boys' Brigade is intended to inculcate are reverence for religion, obedience to superior authority, and the self-control which engenders self-respect. (Cheers). The more these qualities are promoted the better it will be not only for the boys themselves, but for the country to which they belong. (Cheers.) Amongst a certain section of Englishmen, and no doubt a highly respected section, a prejudice unfortunately exists against what is termed militarism, which I fear has been confounded with "Jingoism, for surely every one, particularly employers of labour, must approve of the discipline, cleanliness, and good fellowship which are the essence of militarism, and which do so much to increase the soldier's value when he leaves the army.(Cheers). Those who know most of war are the most fully alive to its horrors, and the country which is best prepared to defend its own rights is likely to be the least inclined to interfere with the rights of others. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that because the organisation of the Boys' Brigade has a military tendency, its effects will be all the more beneficial, for the stronger England's sons are both morally and physically, the more powerful will be her influence as the chief propagator of peace and civilisation. (Cheers.) It is eminently satisfactory to find that in the system which has been adopted by this institution, while due attention is paid to moral and physical training, the foremost place is given to religious instruction. (Cheers.) At the present time it is sometimes forgotten that religion is the most important factor in the history of every nation, and that it is the purity of England's religion which has made her great and free, and that the influence of Christianity is the most powerful incentive to high and noble deeds and to a useful life. (Cheers.) In 1893 the bigade started its career with one company, consisting of three officers and thirty boys, while now it possessed 650 companies, with 2200 officers and 30,000 boys. Not only this, but in the United States there were about 15,000 members of a similar institution, in Canada some 5000, and the brigade had also taken root in the West Indies, in New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal, while during the past few months two companies had been formed in India. (Cheers.) The wonderful progress which the brigade has made during the past eleven years testifies to the ability and energies of those who are responsible for its administration, and encourages us to hope that its advancement may be rapid in the future as it has been in the past. Both on religious and patriotic grounds, and they ought to be one and the same, the Boy's Brigade is deserving of your cordial support, and I hope that by the liberality of your contributions you will prove your interest in the working of this Institution. (Cheers.

The following cablegram from Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and hon, president of the brigade, was flag-signalled across the hall, and afterwards read out by Lord Roberts. The president of the brigade sends hearty greeting from himself and Canadian twigs of the parent tree.

MR. MUNDELLA'S RETIREMENT.

MR. MUNDELLA, in the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., claimed the indulgence of the House whilst he made a personal explanation in regard to his resignation of the office of President of the Board of Trade. He said :—

When this House rose for the recess, sir, I had the honour of holding a responsible office in Her Majesty's Government and the privilege of sitting with my colleagues on the Ministerial bench. As hon. members are aware that office I no longer hold and that privilege I no longer enjoy. While it is not within this House that I can deal with personal considerations affecting this change in my position, I cannot allow it to pass entirely unexplained. When some weeks ago my name was first mentioned in connection with certain legal proceedings, I thought it right at once to place my official position entirely at the disposal of the Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) For the generous consideration extended to me by him I desire to make the fullest acknowledgment, and I wish it were within my power to express my sense of obligation and to repay the debt I feel I owe to those with whom I have been recently associated. But, sir, as time passed I recognised that, in the interests of the office over which I presided, it was necessary that I should reconsider my position. I felt that the public had a right to be assured that the administration of the duties attached to my office should be free from the slightest suspicion that any conflict might arise between personal and public considerations (hear), and so it was I determined to cease to be the President of the Board of Trade. It may be, some will say, that I should have urged the acceptance of my first resignation. I will not dwell upon the friendly reluctance of the Prime Minister to consent, but I will make one personal confession. Few know how much attraction the discharge of the duties of my office had for me. (Hear, hear.) I was able to deal with subjects with which throughout my life I had been associated, and to attain results for which I had worked long and hard. (Hear, hear.) To leave unfinished the task a man has yet himself to accomplish is a sacrifice I can scarcely exaggerate, and certainly I was reluctant to make it. (Hear, hear,) Having done so, I trust the House will not misunderstand me when I say that, however much I regret the severance from official life, I still enjoy some consolations. My colleagues can no longer be attacked through me (hear, hear), and suspicion, for which there was never the slightest foundation, can no longer attach to my department. It will be my effort, thus freed, as a private member of this House, to strive for the same objects and to labour for the same principles in the future as those with which my past life has been identified. One word more. Conscious of right, my mind is fully assured that when all I have done in connection with my personal affairs shall be fully and fairly ascertained, my friends and the public will know, as I know now, that I am entitled to declare that throughout my life,which has been dependent upon my own exertions, I have preserved my character free from stain or dishonour. I thank the House for having allowed me to make this statement. (Cheers.)

EXPLORATIONS IN ARABIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on May 21, Mr. Clements Markham presiding, Mr. J. Theodore Bent read a paper describing his recent Expedition to the Hadramaut. This locality is a broad valley running for 100 miles or more parallel with the coast, by which the valleys of the high Arabian plateau discharge their not overabundant supply of water into the sea at Saihut, towards which place the valley gradually slopes. Owing to the fanaticism of the Moslem inhabitants the valley had only once been reached by Europeans before Mrs. Bent attempted the journey. They spent some time in the district, and made friends with natives, only occasionally meeting with churlish behaviour from some Bedouing mollah in care of a sacred tomb or mosque. At one time the Hadramaut Valley supplied the world with frankincense, myrrh, and cassia. Broadly speaking, the district divides itself into three distinct portions. Firstly, the narrow coastline, or Sahil ; secondly, the high plateau, or Akaba ; and thirdly, the Hadramaut and the collateral valleys running into it from the plateau from the south, and from the central desert to the north. The first was very uninteresting, but the others presented features of geographical interest and remains of former prosperity. Mr. Bent divided the inhabitants into four classes—the wild tribes of Bedouins of the Arabs proper, the Sayyids and Sherifs, a kind of aristocratic monarchy tracing their descent from the daughter and son-in-law of the Prophet, and, lastly, the slave population, all of African origin. The latter do the work, and act as soldiers to the Sultans, of whom there appear to be several. Many of the soldiers have been in India, and speak Hindostanee. The influence of India upon the Hadramaut people was great, many of them visiting the peninsula or the Straits Settlements, making large fortunes, and returning to their native valley after an absence of twenty, thirty, or forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Bent were cordially received by Sultan Sallah, a nephew of the ruling Sultan, who was non-resident, preferring the attractions of India his native valleys. Sultan Sallah assisted the travellers in their expedions, and gave them every opportunity to visit ancient sites in search of inscriptions. The palace at Al Kaian was described as a very fine place, surrounded by acres of palm groves, and quite an ideal home for an Arabian chief as described in the Arabian Nights. Several other handsome and lofty buildings were noted in the valleys. Mr. Bent's explorations were eventually interfered with through the petty warfare between two local tribes. They also encountered distinct opposition from the British authorities at Aden, but, in spite of this, thanks to Imam Sharif Khan Bahadur, who had accompanied them as surveyor from the Indian Government, they were now able to constitute a survey of a district little known to the geographical world.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H C Irwin, BCS	Col W L Ranking
Mr T D Beighton, BCS	Col A J C Birch
Mr W Chevis, BCS	Lt-Col H Boileau
Mr H M Bird, BCS	Lt-Col T Teed
Mr C M Rivaz, BCS	Major E D Newnham-Smith
Mr J E Bridges, BCS	Major G C Kitson
Mr J D Young, B	Major W P Kennedy
Mr F L Bailey, B	Major H H Young
Mr J D C W Bean, B	Capt J A Gibbon
Mr F G Heaven, B	Capt G J Shaw
Mr B K Finnimore, B	Capt J F C Thatcher
Mr G Moyle, B	Capt S L Craster
Mr S Athim, B	Capt W J Newell
Mr F L Rey, B	Capt G A Cookson
Mr H S Guinness, B	Capt L Impey
Mr H A Playfair, B	Lieut A Campbell
Mr A D Lackerateen, B	Lieut J H D St John
Mr D Mackay, B	Lieut M R Hurley
Mr A D Kiernander, B	Lieut L W P East
Mr R Scott, B	Lieut H N Warde
Mr W Home, B	Lieut F Jollie
Mr S Ransom, B	Lieut F J Lucas
Mr G E L Campbell, MCS	Lieut C B Farwell, RE
Mr A M Hayes, M	Surg-Col J Cleghorn
Mr J W Martin, M	Surg Lt-Col W A D Fasken
Mr W H Thornhill, M	Surg Lt-Col F A Smyth
Mr A M T Jackson, Bo CS	Surg-Major J P Greany
Mr G McCorkell, Bo CS	Surg-Major O W A Mawson
Mr E Greenwood, Bo	Surg-Capt F G Maidment
Mr R R Menneer, Bo	Surg-Capt G H Firth
Mr E W B Whiting, Burma	Engr J Andrews, RIM
Rev C E Whitely, M	Condr W Devine
Brig Gen E H Eyre	Sub-Condr W G Briks
Col G Chrystie	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A H Collins, BCS, till July 31	Lt-Col A S Roberts. 3 mos
Mr A J Hammond, B, 4 wks	Capt H Parkin, 3 mos
Mr H P Walton, B, 2 mos	Capt A G Peyton, 7 days
Mr L Mercer B, 3 mos	Capt W J Peyton, 7 days
Mr L E Pritchard, B, 3 mos	Lieut H C B Dunn, 2 mos
Mr L T Jefferies, B, till March 31, 1895	Lieut C T W Forth, 1 mo
Mr H A Sim, MCS, 3 mos	Lieut J S Worsley, 3 mos
Mr A Lucas, Bo CS, 1 mo 15 days	Lieut J S W French-Mullen, 3 mos
	Condr A W Shepherd
	Sub-Condr J T Macdonald

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J K Spence, Bo CS	Lieut A C F Bourchier
Mr C M Cursetjee, Bo	Surg-Major D St J D Grant
Major R O Lloyed	Surg-Major R H Cama

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 22.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—F D Raikes, C I E ; Brevet Lieut-Col C R Macgregor, D S O.

Captains to be Majors.—W Hastings, H L Ramsay, J L O'Bryan, J P Sparling, H G Ryland, F G Preston, H A Deane, C E W Macdonald, E S Hastings, D S O, J F Worlledge, J G Morris, H S Massy, A E Jones, F M Drury, C J Dennys, E W Dun, D S O.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—H Kennedy, P W D Brockman, A H McMahon, C I E, A L Lindesay, A W de Wilton, J M Smith, V C, C I E, F H B Commeline, F A Hoghton, C Schofield, F G Cardrew, A C B Johnson, A E S Hartiger, L J Andrews, R M Betham, R W Falcon, E J E Swayne, H R Mead, E A Gayer, C W Wilkinson, J Fisher, C F Stewart, A F Bruce, T A Fischer, M W Baugh, S F Crocker, G W C Kentchbuil, L Impey, R G R de Vismes, J A Loudon, R A Carruthers, C E H Connell, H G B Raitt, C V Mainwaring, A W Leonard, A H J Vanrenen, R J R Browne, C C A Sillery, F R M C de Rittich Mauduit.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonels to be Surgeon Colonels.—G. C. Ross, W. P. Warburton, M.D.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonels.—R. C. Sanders, M.D., B. Franklin, R. T. Wright, M.D., G. M'Bride Davis, M.D.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.—Apothecary, First Grade, J. Ried.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the following officers from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. R. H. C. Tufnell, Lieut. L. A. Forbes.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers :—

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surg.-Cols G. C. Chesnaye and J. Richardson.

The following appointments have been made in the Intelligence Branch of the Qmr.-General's Department in India :—Capt. H. R. Davies, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be a Staff Captain, vice Capt. H. B. Walker, vacated ; Lieut. the Hon. H. D. Napier, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Staff Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Peach. The following appointment to the staff of the Bengal Establishment has been made by the Governmet of India :—Major S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, vice Major Watson.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held at the Memorial Hall on May 22, Sir Jost Pease, M. P., in the chair. The report referred with satisfaction to the progress of the movement as evidenced by the settlement by arbitration of the Behring Sea dispute. Last Charistmas the society made efforts to secure throughout the country an effective observance of Peace Sunday, and with that object 50,000 tracts were distributed, and 1,700 sermons were preached on behalf of the cause. The report criticised the remarks of Lord Roberts at the annual meeting of the Boys' Brigade, in which reference was made to the "promotion of millitary feeling, and a longing to fight the enemies of England." The society asserted that that object was opposed to the professed object of the brigade, which was alleged to be "advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys."—The Chairman commented upon the grotesqueness of nations who were in daily communication with each other by steam and telegraph, spending enormous sums upon machinery intended to kill each other. European countries were spending eighty-two millionsmore now than they spent in 1869 is arming themselves. If that enormous sum was spent upon productive labour he would leave it to them to imagine its effect. He proposed an international conference. —Mr Byles, MP, moved a resolution urging upon the Government the expediency of inviting other Governments to adopt some effective means of reducing armaments. He condemned the action of the Government in proposing to spend millions upon the construction of battleships which in twelve month would probably prove to be of the wrong type, and of cruisers which were not long enough to carry coal for a cruise. —Mr. Soape, M P, called attention to the finances of the society, for which he claimed greater public support.—Sir J Philips moved a resolution, calling for the establishment of a High Court of Arbitration.—This was seconded by Mr. William Jones, and, like the first, was carried unanimously.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME.

THE Prince of Wales, on May 22, visited the Gordon Boys' Home at Brookowod, and dedicated a chapel to the memory of the late Duke of Clarence. At a luncheon which followed, replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Prince said the painful memories associated with the ceremony of that day were assuaged by the gratitude he felt towards those who subscribed to that memorial. He proposed "Success to the Gordon Boys' Home," and the toast was acknowledged by Sir Lintorn Simmons.

The Lord Mayor presided. on May 23, at the Mansion House, over the eight, annual meeting of the Home. The report showed that the number of boys in the Home on April 1, 1893, was 222, while 100 joined during the year, of whom 83 left, leaving at the Home on March 31 last 239 boys ; being only one under the full number for which the Home was constructed. The expenditure was £6714, and the income £4320 ; and this deficiency had been made up by spending £2394 from the donations, which amounted to £3058. The committee thought the friends of the institution might be congratulated on the fact that the receipts as a whole had sufficed to meet the expenditure on the Home, even in a year of such great depression. They were deeply thankful for the successful result of the financial appeal made, which, besides adding sevety-one new subscribers, had resulted in addition of about £1800 to the funds. Perhaps the most noticeable work of the past year had been the erection and comepletion of a chapel, which was dedicated on Monday in the presence of the Prince of Wales. The Lord Mayor having welcomed those present, General Sir G. Higginson moved the adoption of the report, remarking that they had been assured by the results of the work that the memorial was worthy of Gordon, and that its objects had been properly and fully attained. Lord Stanmore seconded the motion, and urged the necessity of a moderate endowment on the institution. They already had £5000 towards that object, and they were expecting £20,000, so that they only appealed for £15,000. The resolution was carried

CRICKET FIXTURES.

At a recent meeting of the Representatives of Leading Native Cricket Clubs the following fixtures for the rainy season were arranged :—

June 10—Persian Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club, Marine Lines.
" 17—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
John Bright Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club, Marine Lines.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club Esplanade (II. Eleven.)
" 23—Municipal Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Ordnance Cricket Club.
" 24—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 30—Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
July 1—Parsee Gymkhana vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
Persian Club vs Baronet Cricket Club.
" 7—Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
" 8—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Baronet Cricket Club.
" 14&15—Athornans vs Behedins.
" 21—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Ralli Brother's Cricket Club.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.
" 22—Sir J. J. P. B. Institution C. C. vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
John Bright Cricket Club vs Baronet Cricket Club.
" 28—Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Customs A. Club.
" 29—Young Zoroastrian C. Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Mr Dhondy's Team.
Aug. 4—Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Young Men's Christian Association.
" 5—City of Bombay C Club vs Persian Club.
John Bright Cricket Club vs Hindoo Gymkhana.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Esplanade Cricket Club (II Eleven)
" 11—Baronet Cricket Club vs Young Men's Christian Association.
Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Sir J. J. P. B. Institution Cricket Club.
" 12—John Bright Cricket Club vs Persian Club.
Sir J. J. P. B. Institution C. C. vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
" 16—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Christian Association.
" 18—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.
Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Mr Dhondy's Team.
" 19—City of Bombay C Club vs Sir J J P B Institution C Club.
Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana.
Baronet Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club, Marine Lines.
" 23—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Christian Association (Return.)
Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.
" 25—Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Baronet Cricket Club.
" 26—Hindoo Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana.
John Bright Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Sir J J P B Institution C C vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Sept. 2—Baronet Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 3—Parsee Gymkhana vs Ralli Brother's Cricket Club.
" 8—Municipal Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club (Return.)
" 9—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club, Marine Lines.
" 22—Ralli Brother's C Club vs Young Men's Christian Association (Return.)
" 23—Hindoo Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana (Return.)
" 29—Ralli Brother's Cricket Club vs Government Telegraph Office Cricket Club.
" 30—Young Zoroastrian C Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club, Marine Lines.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN]

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Cause

169-91—Mathubhai and J—Bai Govankovar vs Elizer Esubjee and another—Ardasir H and D—Part heard

Postponed Long Causes

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardesir H and D—Part heard
For further direction on Commissioner's Report
427-91—Payne G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, MP vs Alibhoy Esmaljee—Crawford B and C

Postponed Long Causes

108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and c—Little S N and B and Wadia and G
629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk W and S
390-93—Payne G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal —Mansukhal D and J
407-91—Tyabjee D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk W and S
268-92—Chalk W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland
For further direction on Commissioner's Report
154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed
76-93—Mansukhal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Nanivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little S N and B

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY]

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Undefended New Long Causes

633-91—Roughton—Fatma vs Abdoolabhai Goolam Hoosein and others
80-94—Mirza H Khan—Aishabai vs Shaik Oosman bin Mahomed J Alaiker
109-91—Little S N and B—Rahimatbai vs Miralibhai Khakibhai and others
125-91—Framjee and M—Hassan Hajee Seedick vs The Caledonian Insurance Co
134-91—Framjee and M—Shaikh Awad bin Salem vs Ismail Israan
736-91—Payne G and S—Jetmul Tilockchand vs Manockchand Jadawjee
134-91—In person—Munsey Ookerda vs Jadeja Davaje Soomaraje
146-91—Edgelow and G—Ismail Kurmally and another vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
156-91—In person, a pauper—Mathew Rodrigues vs Theodora Jackson Walsh and others
158-91—In person—Talka Praga vs Jangam Dharmajee and another

Defended New Long Causes

633-93—In person—Pramlal Govindram vs Bhimabhai
657-93—Tyabjee D, P and C—Dhanu Bhagu and others vs Balkrishna Vasudeo N and K—In person and Balkrishna V N K
641-93—Chalk W and S—Veerbhandas Kheldas vs Dwarkadas Kheldas—Brown and M
22-94—J C Cama—Rahabai vs Fatmabai and another—Framjee and M
574-93—Darasha Bazonjee—Rahimtoola Joosub vs Abdoola Jeeva—Framjee and M
644-93—Mirza H Khan—Bai Mithibai alias Bayabai and others vs Bai Bajabai and another—In person
5-94—Edgelow and G—Rastibai vs Hajee Issa Tyeb and others—Crawford B and C—Thakurdas D and C
7-94—Tyabjee D, P and C—Bai Kasaibai vs Khimjee Laljee and another—Payne G and S
8-94—In person, a pauper—Coodratkhan Soobratkhan and another vs Bhoota Pupma and others—In person
9-94—M L Shroff—Omer Khan bin Hassan Khan and another vs Abdulla bin Hussan Kha and others—Wadia and G
631-93—Payne G and S—Narotum Vanarsi vs Jamsetjee Fardoonjee Coonwalla—Pestonjee R and K
14-94—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Umersey and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai—Mathubai and J

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING]

For dismissal

261-93—Bicknell M and M—N C Macleod vs Devkabai and others—Tyabjee D P and C

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Postponed Long Causes

655-92—Tyabjee D P and C—Aimai and another vs Bapoojee Dhunjeebhai Banajee and others—Janardhan and A—Part heard
75-92—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Haruckchand and another vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Craigie L and O
484-93—In person, a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Lutifabai
307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathuram vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G
328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G
222-93—Tyabjee D, P and E—H H Nawab Shamsi Jehan Begum S heba vs The National Bank of India, Ld—Little S, N and B
For hearing on Commissioner's Special Report
67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begam and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and C

Postponed Long Causes

595-90—Tyabjee D, P and C—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Lilladhar Shamjee—Brown and M
527-93—Crawford B and C—Narrondas Ranjee vs Purshotumdas Nagurdas and another—Chitnis M and M
525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassum and others vs Hajee Cassum Jussub and others—Chalk W and S, Bicknell M and M
529-93—Mansukhal D and J—Jeenabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewan Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G

NEW P. AND O. STEAMER.

THE P and O Steam Navigation Company's new mail steamer Caledonia was lunched from Messrs. Caird's yard at Greenock on Saturday, May 19, the naming ceremony being performed by Miss Ethel Barnes, daughter of Mr F D Barnes, managing director to the company. The Caledonia is 502 feet over all,and has a displacement of nearly 12,000 tons. Her machinery will develop 11,000 horse power, and she will have a speed of 19 knots. She will accommodate 320first class and 180 second class passengers in large state-rooms. The carvings in the beautiful dinning saloons, music-rooms, library, smoking-rooms, companions, and lounges are by Signor Gambi, of Sienna, and all the internal decorations are from designs prepared by Mr T E Collcutt. She is fitted throughout with electric light, and has large refrigerating chambers for the preservation and storage of the passengers' food, supplies, &c. The Caledonia will run in the India and China mail services carried on by the P and O Company ; and when she leaves the builders' hands will be a most superb specimen of the latest naval architecture afloat. In the maritime section of the Antwerp Exhibition the P and O Company have a large court in which they display models of all their vessels from the commencement of the company's operations in 1837 to the present time and a most interesting and striking contrast is effected by placing the William Fawcett, a little paddle steamer of 306 tons and sixty horse power which opened the Peninsular mail service in 1837, by the side of the Caledonia.

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Berner's College, London.

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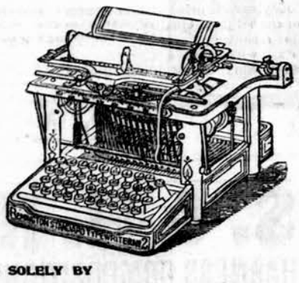
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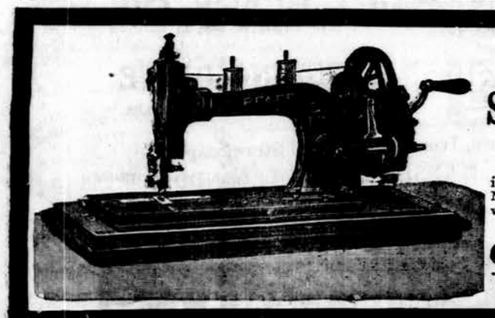


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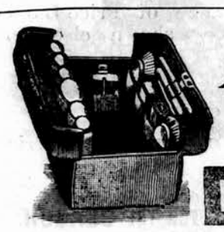
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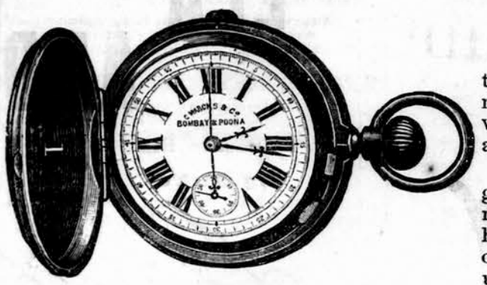
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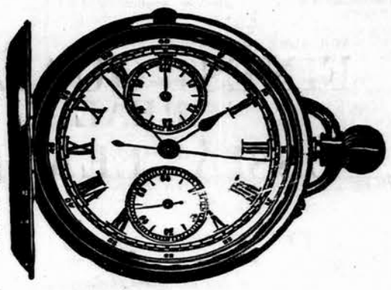
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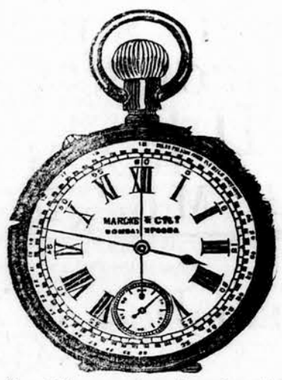
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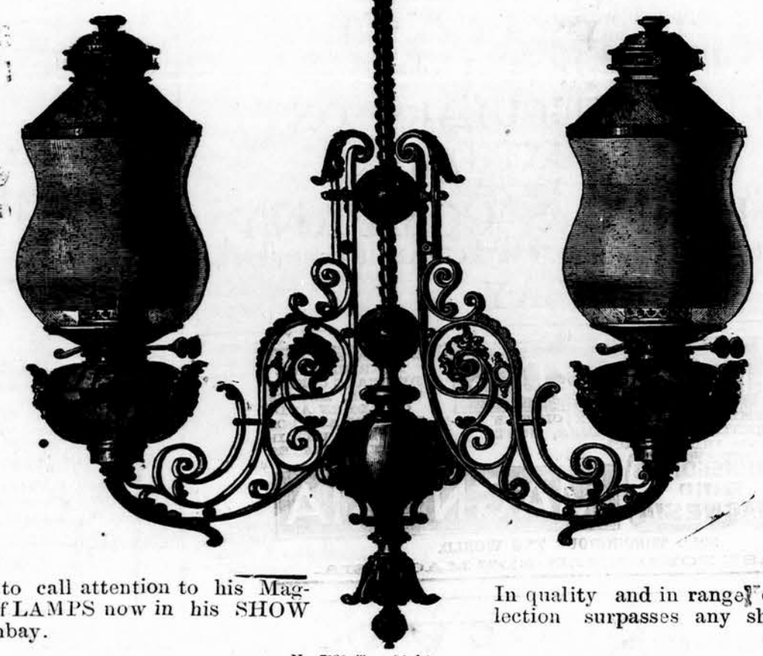
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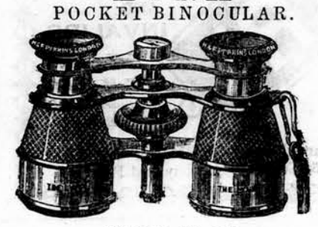
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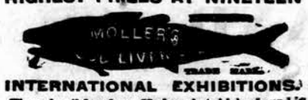
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